TIMES
OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

BUY DRUGS
At the People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy. Quality right; prices right.
C. E JONES, 36 Gov't St.,
Always Open.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1895 No. 31

Challoner & Mitchell

will make your old Jewelry look modern; re-set Precious Stones; or manufacture any article of Jewelry for moderate prices.

47 Government Street.
Opposite Bank of B. C.

February!

The Meaning of the Word.

We don't want our friends to think us pedantic; we certainly are not running a kindergarten, but the name of the month interests us.

We've just found out that it is derived from the latin word februo—to purify by sacrifice.

That applies so aptly to our stock and our intentions that we can't help mentioning it; and if the testimony of the throngs of people who were with us during the past two weeks can be relied on (and who dares question it?) we give for Cash THE GREATEST VALUES.

Just on the eve of opening up our New Spring Stock we now propose to CLEAN OUT THE ODDS AND ENDS, even if we do have to make a great sacrifice to do it.

DONT FAIL
TO GET YOUR SHARE,

The remainder of our Fall and Winter Coats, Jackets and Wraps, including some Fur Lined Garments, will be sold so cheap that we confidently expect every one will be gone before the Ides of March.

REMNANTS! We have quite a stack at your own price.

SPOOL COTTON, best 6-cord, 200 yds., assorted, any number, in black and white 30 cents per dozen.

See our price list of staples, such as White Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Sheetings, Tablings, Crash, and Roller Towelling, Towels, Flannels, Blankets, etc., etc., in the Colonist.

Special attention is called to 75 pieces (first installment just to hand) of Flannelette, worth 20 cents, to be sold all round at 10 cents per yard. Thus:

"Examples might be heaped until they hide
The rules, which they were made to render plain."

Working on the broad principle of enlightened selfishness, we know that we serve ourselves best by serving the public most.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

February 1st, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .
Great reductions for cash in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock
A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

COAL FOR CASH.

From and after this date, we, the undersigned Coal Merchants, will sell coal at current rates FOR CASH ONLY. All orders must be accompanied by the Cash. C. O. D. orders will not be accepted.

C. J. V. SPRATT, Sole Agents for New Vancouver Coal Co.
RATTRAY & HALL, Sole Agents Wellington Colliery Co.

Victoria, February 4, 1895.

C. H. STICKELS . . . . ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . .
Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

Keewatin IT IS
STANDARD.
....Flour....
The Housewife who uses it once will have no other.
ASK FOR IT.

First-Class TIMOTHY HAY For Sale
At the Victoria & Sidney Railway Station, HillSide Avenue.
Cash Price, $11.00 per ton.
Telephone 511. T. W. PATERSON.

ARREST OF EX-QUEEN LIL

She is Now Confined in the Royal Chamber in Her Former Palace.

She Renounces Absolutely All Claim to the Hawaiian Throne Forever.

Honolulu, Jan. 30—Correspondence of the United Press via steamer Australia—Quiet is substantially restored in Honolulu and business resumed. Military operations ended on the 16th after nine days of activity. All the leading rebels have been captured and are in prison. A military commission is at present trying them. On the 15th inst., John S. Walker, Major Seward and C. T. Gulick were arrested for complicity in the purchase and landing of arms for rebels. Seward was one of the queen's commissioners to Washington last summer. Gulick, who is deeply implicated, was minister of the interior with Gibson. These arrests were made in consequence of disclosures by Nowlein, Wilcox and other prisoners who have been vieing with each other in their revelations. On the morning of the 16th the ex-queen was arrested at her residence by Brown and Parker and confined in a former royal bed room in the south corner of the former palace where she now is. She has renounced all her sovereign rights. This afternoon the volunteer troops and sharpshooters were called in and dismissed to their homes.

On the 22nd the ex-queen in her chamber of imprisonment above the court room signed a document of submission and renunciation. It was addressed to President Dole, and was substantially as follows:

After full and free discussion with her personal friends and legal advisers, and with her own free volition and for the best interests of the people of Hawaii and for the sake of the misguided Hawaiians in rebellion to restore her, and without making any claim to become entitled by this act to any special treatment or consideration, she now makes known to President Dole, as the only lawful and recognized head of the government and to all the people of the Hawaiian islands and to all foreign diplomatic representatives, first: That she unequivocally admits and declares the government of the Hawaiian republic of Hawaii to be the only lawful government of the Hawaiian islands, and that the late Hawaiian monarchy is finally and forever ended and no longer of any legal validity or force, and she forever absolves all persons from allegiance or obligation to her or her heirs and successors, and declares all persons in the Hawaiian islands to be bound to support the government of the republic of Hawaii.

Second. For herself and her heirs and successors she forever and irrevocably abdicates to this government and its legitimate successors all claim and pretensions whatsoever to the late throne or monarchy of Hawaii and all rights, privileges and emoluments whatsoever, except those common to all private citizens or residents of the republic.

Third. She respectfully implores for such misguided Hawaiians and others as have been concerned in the late rebellion, such executive clemency as may be consistent with duty and regard for the violated law.

Fourth. She desires henceforth to live in absolute privacy and retirement from all concern in public affairs further than to express her constant hope for the welfare and prosperity of Hawaii and its people.

Fifth. She presents her certified oath of allegiance to the republic of Hawaii.

Sixth. She has made and signed this statement without the slightest suggestion from the president of Hawaii. Relying upon the magnanimity of the government of the republic and upon its protection, I have the honor to be, Mr. President, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) LILIUOKALANI DOMINIS.

She declares this to be her free act and deed in the presence of six of her friends who sign as witnesses: W. C. Irwin, H.A. Windman, Saul Parker, Kalua Kahooano, C. B. Wilson and Paul Neumann. Her oath of allegiance to the republic of Hawaii in the ordinary form is also appended. Messrs. Wilson and Parker then proceeded to the president's room and gave it to Mr. Dole in the presence of the cabinet. On the following day by consent of the advisory council the paper was published and given to the foreign representatives.

The president appointed the following military commission: Colonel Whiting, president; Captain Kinney, judge advocate; Lieut.-Colonel Pither, Capts Ziegler, Pratt, Camara and Wilder and Lt. Jones.

There was no celebration on Abrogation Day on the 17th except a noon salute.

The military commission opened the court in the morning, thirteen prisoners appearing: Messrs. Gulick, Seward, T. B. Walker, Bowler, Rickard, Bertellmann, Wilcox, Nowlein, the two Lanes, Greig, Weidemann and Marshall. All the prisoners were allowed time to confer with counsel and the court adjourned.

Charles Clark, a chief attendant of the ex-queen, gave damaging information, which led to the discovery at her residence of forty rifles, eleven pistols, five swords, thirty-eight full belts and one thousand cartridges, also twenty bombs of different patterns.

This the Bulletin, lately royalist paper, terms a frightful find. White and Ritson were arrested for casting a number of bombs found. They were employed by Bartellmann to make twenty ornaments for fence posts, as they say. A skilled native scout was sent up the mountain to search for Tom Lane. Lane came down in the afternoon, starved and surrendered himself. He was the only rebel leader still out. The bag is now complete of all the important rebels in the field and of most of their white accomplices and instigators. Up to the 19th 310 persons were held prisoners by the government on account of the rebellion.

Of the rebels taken from the field four were foreigners and 125 natives. Of accomplices 39 were foreigners and 111 natives. Only half-whites are included with natives. The court opened on the 18th with the last eight prisoners above named, who were charged with treason and levying war upon the republic. Paul Neumann appeared as counsel for Wilcox, Greig, Widemann and Marshall. Antone Rosa was counsel for James and William Lane. Nowlein and Bertellmann refused counsel. Evidence began to be given in the afternoon. Wilcox and Nowlein pleaded guilty. The testimony was concluded for the prosecution early on the afternoon of the 19th. Wilcox, James Lane, Greig, Widemann and Marshall testified for the defence, mainly proving extremely weak and incapable conduct of the whole affair. Neumann pleaded for light sentences, urging banishment.

On the 29th of January, by order of the executive council, Attorney-General Smith replied to the ex-queen's letter of abdication and renunciation. In it he stated that the execution of the document could not be taken to exempt her from personal and individual liability for such complicity as may be shown she had in the recent conspiracy.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia, with Admiral Bearsley, arrived last evening in nine days from San Francisco. She has been absent five months and a half, during which time no American naval vessel has tarried here. The opinion is expressed by those most competent to judge that there will now appear extensive manifestations by the natives of confidence in the government. It is also believed that among those who feel opposed to the government, there will arise a strong desire for annexation in the belief that their rights will be more secure under the American protectorate. It is thought the queen's published submission will exercise a strong tendency to range natives in support of the government. It is expected that the work of the military court will last at least two weeks longer. No decisions of the court have yet been made known.

"Tired Nature's Sweet Restorer,

Balmy sleep" is often disturbed by fits of coughing. LONDON HOSPITAL COUGH CURE insures a good night's rest.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,

Sole Agents, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED to premises on February 5th, one dark red and white cow. Owner can have by paying expenses. Apply 106 North Pembroke street, Spring Ridge. f6-1t

A CONCERT AND ENTERTAINMENT will be held in Colquitz Hall, Carey Road, on Friday, February 8th, at 8 o'clock. Buss leaves Transfer stables at 6:45 p.m. Fare 30 cents oruud trip. Tickets at T. N. Hibben's. Admission, 25 cents. 1t

NOTICE

There will be a special meeting of the members of the Y. M. C. A. in their rooms, Broad street, on Monday evening, February 11th, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of important business.

LEWIS HALL,
President.

1t

TENDERS.

Separate tenders for removing city garbage for a period not exceeding twelve months by scowing said garbage out to sea, also for supplying forage for corporation horses for the year 1895, will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 11th instant,, at 4 p.m.

Specifications may be seen and form of tender for forage obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.
Victoria B.C., February 6th, 1895.

Liberal Association.

A meeting of the Liberal Association will be held in Philharmonic Hall on

FRIDAY EVENING AT 8 P.M.

to discuss the resolutions passed at the meeting held in Vancouver last Saturday, and other business.

J. T. BETHUNE, Secretary.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Farmers of Moosejaw and Regina Begging For Seed.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Davin is here to-day endeavoring to get seed grain from the government for settlers in the Moosejaw and Regina districts. Settlers have none to put in for crops owing to the failure of the harvest last year.

INTENSELY COLD WEATHER

Europe and the Eastern Provinces and United States Visited by a Cold Wave.

Snow Storms and Blizzards Are the Order of the Day—More Expected.

London, Feb. 6.—The weather throughout the United Kingdom is the coldest for years. The thermometer in the Midland averages six degrees below zero. Protracted snow storms and gales have prevailed all over the United Kingdom. The Scottish and Welsh railways are blocked with snow.

New York, Feb. 6.—To-day is the coldest in fourteen years. At seven o'clock this morning the temperature was three degrees below zero. Dispatches from points throughout the state report extremely cold weather, the thermometer ranging from three degrees below zero to 30 below, the latter in Watertown.

Milwaukee, Feb. 6.—A blizzard is raging here with the thermometer at zero. The ground is covered with several inches of snow.

Boston, Feb. 6.—Dispatches from a number of points throughout New England reports extreme cold. The thermometer indicates from zero to 27 degrees below zero, the latter at Greenville, Conn.

Chicago, Feb. 6.—A snow storm that nearly reached the proportions of a blizzard prevails to-day. Reports from all over Illinois and Indiana are similar. Snow storms are prevalent, Railway travel is considerably impeded.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6.—The temperature at 8 o'clock this morning was one degree above zero, the coldest February weather in 21 years.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6.—The weather to-day is the coldest Philadelphia ever experienced in February. The The temperature at 7 this morning was three degrees below zero. In reading at the same hour, the thermometer was 5 degrees below zero. Severe cold weather is reported from points throughout this state and Maryland. Snow is falling at Pittsburg.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The weather bureau reports a cold wave general and very severe. Emergency warnings indicating violent gales and snow have been sent to states in upper and middle Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—Intensely cold weather prevails througout Ontario and Quebec. At midnight it was 15 degrees below zero in this city, 24 degrees below at Montreal and Ottawa.

New York, Feb. 6.—The ferry slips in both North and East rivers were jammed with ice to-day. Some boats had to ram their way into the slips.

DON'T WANT A CABLE.

Congress Refuses to Pass an Appropriation for a Line to Hawaii.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The senate considered the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill amendment appropriating six thousand dollars for the protection of the interests of Americans in Samoa. It was agreed to. The amendment appropriating five hundred thousand for a cable to the Hawaiian islands was objected to on the grounds of general legislation.

The President's decision in the arbitration between Brazil and the Argentine republic on the boundary question is in favor of Brazil on every point.

The house agreed upon amendments to the currency bill making the tax one-eighth per cent. on National Bank currency to stand in lieu of all existing taxes and reducing the minimum amount of capital stock of National banks from $50,000 to $20,000.

A resolution was offered in the house to-day earnestly recommending that Great Britain and Venezuela submit their dispute over the Guiana boundary to arbitration.

The house adopted amendments to the currency bill making the bonds payable at the pleasure of the government after ten years and restricting the retirement of greenbacks to the amount of the National bank circulation taken out.

CHINESE OUTRAGE.

Captain of a British Warship Attacked in the Streets of Nankin.

London, Feb. 6.—Shanghai dispatches say that on Sunday a number of Chinese soldiers attacked Captain Cartwright, of the British warship Pigeon, in the streets of Nankin, pelting him with mud. No reparation for the assault has been made.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 6.—The Winchester Repeating Arms company of this city shipped to Hong Kong yesterday via London 1,500,000 rounds of 43 calibre Mauser rifle ammunition. This is the third shipment of the kind that the company has made since the war began.

MURDERED BY KURDS.

Frank Lenz, a Pittsburgh Cyclist, Murdered While Circling the World.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 6—The Pittsburgh friends of Frank Lenz have advices that "Lavelle," the leading cycling journal of France, asserts that it received a dispatch that Lenz had been murdered by Kurds near Erzeroum on May 2, 1894, the last time anything definite was heard from him. Lenz was born in Philadelphia in 1868. He started on his wheel for a ride around the world from Pittsburgh on May 15, 1892.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

A SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENT

Japanese Capture the Island of Liukungtao After a Spirited and Bloody Battle.

The Chinese Make an Attempt to Recapture Weihaiwei But Were Repulsed.

London, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Chefoo announces the Japanese have captured the island of Liukungtao, off Weihaiwei, after desperate fighting. The dispatch adds that the Japanese fleet maintained a terrific fire on the island forts for several hours. The Chinese gunners responded spiritedly. Several of the Chinese guns were disabled toward the close of the bombardment. The forts were badly damaged. Finally, while the Japanese ships were still fighting the island forts six of their vessels lowered boats filled with marines armed with carbine sand cutlasses. These boats were pulled ashore in the teeth of the enemy's fire, and the Japanese then carried all the Chinese batteries by storm, after fierce fighting. Many on both sides were killed or wounded. A large number of prisoners were taken. When the dispatch left the Japanese and Chinese fleets were hotly engaged.

A Times dispatch from Tientsin says the latest news from Weihaiwei shows that half the northern forts on the mainland are holding out against the Japanese assaults. A Japanese ship was damaged and a torpedo boat sunk while atempting to force the northern entrance of the harbor.

The Chinese fleet made an attempt to escape from the harbor, but failed.

A dispatch to the Times from Tientsin says: Admiral Ting, commander of the Chinese fleet at Weihaiwei, landed two thousand men on Wednesday last and made an attempt to recapture the southern forts of the Japanese. The attempt was finally abandoned and the Chinese re-embarked. Admiral Ting, who was held by Viceroy Liu Kun Yieh to be partly responsible for the fall of Port Arthur, and whose case was submited to a board of punishment for action, was active in the shore defence of Weihaiwei. His conduct at the latter place has met with commendation.

The Chinese military commanders are at variance.

Yokohama, Feb. 5.—The following naval report of the fighting about Weihaiwei has been received here. It says:

Three forts about Paichihyaso were taken during the morning of January 30, Wednesday last. The naval and force at once occupied Chiaopeli and bombarded Tatao island. The enemy's ships and forts on Kungliuchiu islands replied, and three or four sailors were killed. Our ships are still outside the fort. We have had heavy weather since January 31, and the cold is intense. This prevents naval movements. The land is invisible owing to snow. With the exception of the third flying squadron, all our ships have returned to the gulf of Yungching, ready to move when the conditions permit. The foreign ships are observing the movements about Weihaiwei.

London, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Shanghai says a telegram has been received there from Chingkiang, stating that a party of officers from the American warship Concord landed at Chingkinang for the purpose of shooting game. They by accident shot a Chinaman. The populace were greatly infuriated, and attacked, seized and carried off the whole party. The commander of the Concord sent an armed force of bluejackets and marines to rescue them at all hazards. Further news in regard to the affair is anxiously awaited.

The report has not been confirmed and its authenticity is doubted.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—Secretary Gresham received a cablegram from Minister Dun at Tokio confirming the report in relation to the rejection of the Chinese peace commissioners by the Japanese, on the ground that their credentials are ineffective, not granting them plenary powers.

The Japanese legation has received a cablegram from the home foreign office giving the following explanation of the rejection of the Chinese peace commissioners:

"At the meeting of the plenipotentiaries of Japan and China on the 22nd, Count Ito, in an address to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, pointed out to them the defectiveness and insufficiency of their powers. He gave them positive assurances, however, that whenever China manifested a sincere desire for peace by confiding actual and full powers to Chinese officials of such a nature and scope as would render it certain that the terms which might be agreed upon would be confirmed by the Chinese government, and would be actually carried out in good faith, Japan would be prepared to enter upon new negotiations."

HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION.

Many Englishmen Implicated in the Uprising at Honolulu.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—The following is a letter from Minister Thurston to Secretary Gresham:

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that I have received from my government telegraphic communications stating that the insurrection in Honolulu is broken; that several of the leaders and the remaining followers are fugitives in the mountains, and that the British commissioner at Honolulu, Mr. Hawes, has called upon the government of Hawaii to give him assurances that no capital punishment will be inflicted upon the insurrectionists, there being fifteen Englishmen under arrest, which requested assurance the government has refused to give him. A man of war at Honolulu has recently been the subject of discussion in the press and elsewhere. It does not lie within my province to suggest any course of action on the part of the United States concerning such subjects. I feel, however, that it is due to your government and to the large American population and property interests in Hawaii to state that although the government of Hawaii is, and will continue in the future, as it has in the past, fully able to defend itself from the attacks of domestic enemies, in view of the serious nature of the charges now pending against a large number of both foreigners and natives and of other complicated conditions in the state of affairs at the islands, is critical, as in the event of further insurrection or complication, although the government will use every endeavor to protect foreign citizens and their property, it is not impossible that sudden contingencies may arise or isolated acts of violence take place against which the government, with its police and military force, may temporarily be unable to afford protection."

In his reply Secretary Gresham on January 20 said:

"On receipt of a dispatch from Mr. Willis yesterday morning on the subject of the uprising, which was immediately given to the press, a warship was at once ordered to proceed from San Francisco to Honolulu to afford needed protection to any Americans entitled to it. The fact was also announced by the press on Saturday afternoon and this morning, and I naturally supposed that the announcement had attracted your attention."

SKATING RECORDS BROKEN.

Neilson Does Some Fast Skating at Montreal on Saturday.

Montreal, Feb. 5.—John M. Neilson, of Minneapolis, skating under the colors of the Victoria Hockey club of Winnipeg, is the hero of the hour. Thanks to his plucky racing, two world's skating records were broken on Saturday afternoon at the championship skating meeting of the amateur skating association of Canada. The immediate result is that Tom Eck says he intends to take him to Europe with Johnson. Nelson states that he will not go unless his expenses are given him cash down beforhand. Seven thousand people, half of them ladies, watched the races from the beginning to the end.

Johnson appeared in only there events, part of the 220 yard race, the mile and the five mile. He won the last two. His fast time was owing to his being forced to his utmost by Neilson. The excuse given by Johnson for not skating oftener was that his skates were too slippery. The two races in which the world's records were broken were the three mile and the one mile. In the three mile only Davidson, Rudd, Moshier and Neilson started. The man from Minneapolis set the pace in both events, winning the former and being only headed by Johnson at the finish of the mile. His time for the three miles, 8.48 2-5, knocks 16 3-5 seconds off the best previous records for the distance. Johnson's mile in 2.42 4-5 is 15 1-4 seconds faster than anything on record. In the five mile Neilson again forced the pace. He fell, but recovered himself and finished a plucky second, only a head and a half behind Johnson. The weather was cold but bright. The track could not have been better.

PORTUGUESE VICTORY.

They Are Surprised by the Kaffirs, but Succeed in Routing Them.

Lourenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay, Feb. 5.—In an encounter between Portuguese troops and rebels at Maraqueno, ten miles from here, on Saturday, the Portuguese lost seven white soldiers and twenty natives. The enemy lost two hundred killed.

London, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Cape Town to the Times says that advices from Lourenzo Marques are to the effect that the rebellious Kaffirs entered the Portuguese camp at Marhqueon by the use of a flag of truce and the password, which they had by some means obtained. Once in the camp the Kaffirs fiercely attacked the sleeping Portuguese, who were unable to get at their big guns. Lieut. Antonio rallied his men and kept fighting after an assegai had pierced his body. Independent reports have it that from five to one hundred of the Portuguese were killed and many wounded. British and German men of war are in readiness to protect the subjects of their respective countries should such protection become necessary.

ANOTHER ORIENTAL LINE.

The Webfooters Now Looking for Some of the Asiatic Business.

Portland, Feb. 5.—B. Campbell, general freight agent of the O. R. & N., states that final arrangements for the new steamship line have not been completed, but it is expected that when Mr. Davidge, a representative of Samuel Samuels & Co., of Yokohama, arrives here next Wednesday the matter will be finally arranged. Nothing can be learned concerning the steamers which will be used on the line, although it is expected that Samuel Samuels & Co. will furnish them if the deal is successful. It is the intention to run one steamer per month at the beginning. It is understood that negotiations are being carried on with the Portland Flouring Mill company for the shipment of a large amount of flour to the Orient. Heretofore nearly all the flour shipped to the Orient from this city has gone over the Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific steamship lines.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The demand for a pail and tub that can always be relied upon as handsome, cleanly and indistructible has led to the making FIBREWARE.

Besides, it is as light as a feather as tight as a drum and has no hoops to rust or fall off.

E. B. EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE.

A HUNDRED LIVES SACRIFICED.

Cowardly Passengers Prevent a Captain From Saving Them.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 6.—Following are the details of the burning of the ferry boat Terciera and the loss of over one hundred lives:

The Terciera, with over three hundred passengers, left the Rio side of the bay at about 6 p.m. San Domingo was one of the points of disembarkation, where she landed perhaps two hundred persons and received on board fifty others. Soon after backing out of the dock at San Domingo and turning towards Praia Grande, another point on the Nictheroy side, it was discovered that the Terciera was on fire and burning rapidly. At the time the ferry boat Quinta left Praia Grande in the direction of San Domingo, having on board quite a large number of passengers. The alarm seems to have been given first from aboard the Quinta by means of her steam whistle. The master pilot of the Quinta steamed quite close to the Terciera, which was almost entirely ungovernable.

He intended to run alongside near enough to save the passengers who were in danger of being burned, but when nearly within striking distance of the burning wreck he was prevented by the cowardice of the passengers of the Quinta, who in large crowds went to the pilot house and with drawn revolvers compelled him to abandon the people of the burning boat, who were thus allowed to burn to death or throw themselves in the bay.

A large number of launches and other craft hastened from the Rio side and attempted to save the drowning men, wo- rescued, but over 100 lives were unneces- rescued, but over 100 lives were necessarily lost.

MR. GEO. MERRETT
Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH

Served at the

Poodle Dog Restaurant

From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.
Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.
18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, Pro

RUPTURE More CURES have been effected by my Trusses, with perfect ease to wearer, than by all other devices combined. They retain largest Rupture under severest strain. A system of fitting has been perfected the last 25 years fully equal to personal examination by mail. 27 patents to overcome **DEFORMITY** Ill. book free
CHARLES CLUTHE,
134 King St. W., Toronto.
Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

Just Received

2 Cases More of those heavy double-width Serges

At 25c. a yard, the best materials in the market for Children's School Dresses, Ladies' House Wrappers, etc.

1 Case of Butcher's Linen

50 inches wide, 25c. a yard

1 Case Ladies' Cashmere Hose

25c. a pair.

20 doz. more Children's Handkerchiefs

25c. a dozen.

J. Horner & Co.

Bank of British Columbia.

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE,
Manager.
Bank of British Columbia,
Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to
tf LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

GROCERIES.

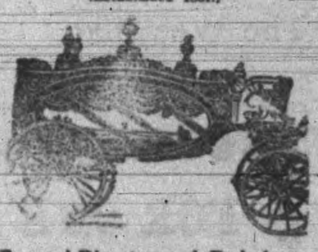
Fairbank & Co's Cottolene,
Glasgow Beef-Ham,
Keiller's Dundee Jams & Marmalades
Glasgow Peas Meal,
Christie's (Toronto) Short Bread,
FOR SALE BY
R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 38 Fort St

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR
For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for It. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON.

Photo Engraving AND ZINC ETCHING,
In Line and Half Tone.
Reproductions of Portraits, Buildings, Letters, Etc.
Jones,
59 1-2 Government Street, - Victoria, B. C.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

FUEL.

To The Public.

Having purchas from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,
EWEN MORRISON.
Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge, Mills, Sidney, B.C.
Telephone 502. nov6-tf

PHIL R. SMITH,
Book Binder, Paper Ruler,
& Manufacturing Stationer
32 LANGLEY STREET.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

Maternity Home
(LATE SAMARITAN.)
Removed to 199 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Gorge Road.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses [illegible] Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM

We, the Liberal Party of the Dominion of Canada in Convention Assembled, Declare:

THE TARIFF.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

It has checked immigration ;

It has caused a great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain;

In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the financial burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

RECIPROCITY.

That, having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal intercourse between them;

That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity in the British North American colonies;

That the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiations for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the empire and the republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity;

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

CORRUPTION CONDEMNED.

That the convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrongdoing. We arraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

ECONOMY.

We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the Dominion under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

That the convention regrets that by the action of ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the ministry contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms:

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of ministers to the house of commons and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER.

That in the opinion of this convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

That the franchise act since its introduction has cost the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction;

That it has produced gross abuses by partizan revising barristers appointed by the government of the day;

That its provisions are less liberal than those existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this convention the act should be repealed, and we should revert to the provincial franchise.

THE GERRYMANDER.

That by the Gerrymander acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the house of commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the house of commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that in the formation of electoral divisions county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

SENATE REFORM.

That the present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government and in other respects defective, as it makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

A Resolution That Will Decide the Fate of the Roseberry Government.

Colonies to be Allowed to Enter Into Fiscal Relations With Each Other.

London, Feb. 6.—In the house of commons yesterday Mr. Balfour said he was not disposed to make any comment upon that part of the Queen's speech dealing with foreign matters, believing it would be harmful to interfere with the government in their management of the details of such questions. He added that he would say that he also deplored the fact that the speech made no mention of the navy. The house ought not to be left in doubt in regard to the continuance of the naval programme. It was a matter of infinitely more importance than anything that had been touched upon in the speech, and he was therefore surprised that no mention had been made of it.

Mr. Charles E. H. Vincent, member for Central Sheffield, called attention to the omission in the speech of all reference to colonial questions, and especially those dealt with at the intercolonial conference at Ottawa. He moved the following amendment to the address:

"That the house desires humbly to represent to her majesty that steps should be taken to remove any statutory or treaty articles standing in the way of any arrangement which may be desired in the direction of a customs union in the different parts of the empire."

Mr. Vincent insisted that his amendment did not refer to protection, but only carried out the principle of the development of trade within the empire.

Mr. Augustus Frederick Godson, the member for Kidderminster, a Conservative, seconded the amendment.

Mr. Sydney Charles Buxton, parliamentary secretary to the colonial office, replying for the government, said that the questions discussed at the Ottawa conference had received careful consideration, and the government intended at the present session to introduce a bill to enable the Australasian colonies to enter into fiscal relations with each other and with Canada. The foreign office is considering how far Great Britain has the power to give preferential treatment to the colonies as against other countries.

Mr. Vincent thereupon withdrew his amendment.

In the house of lords Lord Salisbury, speaking of the references in the Queen's speech to the Armenian troubles, said he would not at present say much about the Armenian difficulty, inasmuch as the matter was under investigation. He expressed doubt whether the proposed inquiries would prove exhaustive, as they only dealt with offences committed by the sultan's soldiers in cases of stated outrages and are not confined to soldiers or members of the one or the other of the religious communities. In regard to the anti-lords agitation Lord Salisbury said:

"We do not read in the speech anything of that most important resolution which the premier announced and which he asked the support of the people in carrying into effect. The doubleness of the treatment and the tactics employed in the matter seem to indicate that there are two leaders in the ministry."

Lord Rosebery said he cordially agreed with Lord Salisbury in regard to Armenia, in which matter the British government had acted in accord with the governments of Russia, France and Italy. He wished he could say that official information enabled him to give authoritative denial of the charges made against the Turks in Armenia. Lord Rosebery added that the government would endeavor to fulfil their pledges. The anti-lords resolution, he said, would be introduced in the house of commons. It would not have been respectful to parliament to have included it in the Queen's speech.

The Duke of Devonshire said he doubted whether the government would be able to carry their programme with the exception of the Irish land bill, which both sides might think it necessary to pass.

Baron Herschell, lord chancellor, surprised the house by announcing his desire to make a personal statement. Instantly the house was hushed, and the lord chancellor said that he wished to speak of the accusations of misconduct that had been made against him in the English press. Within the past few weeks, he said, insinuations or charges had been made that he sought to transfer Justice Sir Rowland Vaughan Williams to the Queen's bench division of the high court of justice for the purpose of removing him from a place where he had the power to proceed against certain persons in high places who were involved in questionable transactions. It had been further alleged that upon Justice Williams refusing to acquiesce in the proposed transfer he, Baron Herschell, had promised to restore him to the Queen's bench division after a time. Justice Williams having refused again, the assertion had been made that the lord chancellor had positively insisted upon the change, whereupon Justice Williams had threatened to publish the lord chancellor's letters. These hints and positive statements, Lord Herschell said, were positively untrue, and he desired to put himself on record as having denied them absolutely. The speech was agreed to and the house adjourned.

The Central News says the fate of the government depends upon an amendment prepared by James Kier Hardie, a socialist member of the house of commons, expressing regret that no allusion to the distress prevailing among the people appears in the Queen's speech and asking legislation in the direction of relieving the sufferings of the poor. The simplicity of the form of the amendment, the Central News says, will secure for it the support of the entire opposition, and possibly of a few radicals.

The Central News announces that Mr. Clement Higgins, member of parliament for the middle division of Norfolk, a Liberal and home ruler, has informed the party whip that he will not attend the present session of parliament, and has requested that no circulars calling for his attendance be sent to him. This is virtually a secession from the Liberal party.

BETTER MAIL SERVICE.

Australians Ask For More Frequent Services Across the Pacific.

Hobarttown, Tasmania, Feb. 5.—The meeting of the intercolonial postal conference held on Saturday was attended by the postmasters-general of all the Australian colonies. Hon. John Gavan Duffy, of Victoria, was elected president of the conference. The first subject discussed was the Pacific mails. A resolution was adopted reaffirming the desirability of a four weeks' service from Vancouver, alternating with San Francisco. The Pacific cable question was also discussed.

American News.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 5.—Western New York & Pennsylvania railway with equipments were sold to-day to J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York, for one million dollars.

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 5.—Because some tonnage men employed in Joliet rolling mills would not accept a reduction of 25 per cent., fourteen hundred men were discharged to-day.

Blountsville, Ind., Feb. 5.—Five men were killed by a boiler explosion on the farm of Jacob Clapper and two were injured.

New York, Feb. 5.—This is the coldest day this season, in the early hours of the morning the thermometer only being six degrees above zero.

In financial circles the proposed bond issue is still the topic of discussion. Evidently bankers expect an announcement of its issue at any moment.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local appliances can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment 1 to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

"I told him he might call, but that father always had the gas turned out at 10 o'clock."

"What did he say to that?"

"He said he would be sure not to come before that time."—Texas Siftings.

Charles—What makes you so sure Miss Jimpson will accept you?

Ricketts—Both her parents are violently opposed to the match.—Chicago Record.

COLD IN THE HEAD AND HOW TO CURE IT.

One of the most unpleasant and dangerous maladies that afflicts Canadians at this season is cold in the head. Unpleasant because of the dull, heavy headache, inflamed nostrils and other disagreeable symptoms accompanying it; and dangerous, because if neglected it develops into catarrh, with its disagreeable hawking and spitting, foul breath, frequent loss of taste and smell, and in many cases ultimately developing into consumption. Nasal Balm is the only remedy yet discovered that will instantly relieve cold in the head and cure in a few applications, while its faithful use will effectually eradicate the worst case of catarrh. Capt. D. H. Lyon, president of the C. P. R. car ferry, Prescott, Ont., says: "I used Nasal Balm for a prolonged case of cold in the head. Two applications effected a cure in less than twenty-four hours. I would not take $100 for my bottle of Nasal Balm if I could not replace it." Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a bottle, by addressing G. T. Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

ROMANCE OF THE FAR WEST.

How Peter Cartwright, the Famous Preacher, Won a Bride.

McKendree college, at Lebanon, Ill., has been presented with an interesting relic in the shape of a pair of saddlebags in which the famous itinerant preacher, Peter Cartwright, carried his Bible and hymnbook in his horse back travels in southern Illinois. Parson Cartwright was a well known character in early days, and his pulpit eloquence is still recalled by people who lived in southern Illinois fifty years ago. His eloquence swayed multitudes of people at the old time camp meetings in Egypt. When thoroughly aroused by interruptions and abuse the parson became a veritable giant in strength. He would spring upon the bully like a tiger and give him a thrashing that was never forgotten. After the bully was whipped the pugilistic preacher would suddenly change into a ministering angel of mercy and dress the wounds of his victim. He would then offer up a devout prayer for the salvation of the man's soul, and if he did not make a convert, which he usually did, he effectually disposed of a disturber.

A romantic story of Peter Cartwright is related in connection with his early days as a preacher. When a boy in his teens he stopped at a country house in Illinois for the night. The comfortable old-fashioned farm house was prepared for a country dance. By the time young Cartwright had taken his supper the largest room had been cleared for dancing.

The pretty blackeyed daughter of the host walked straight up to the young stranger and asked him to lead in the dance. The remarkable beauty and winning manner of the farmer's daughter for the moment mystified the youthful parson and he allowed himself to be led to the centre of the room. Before the set was complete, however, the parson had had time to collect himself.

When the musicians commenced to tune their fiddles the parson dropped upon his knees and commenced to pray. There was mirth at first, but before it was closed there were tears in the eyes of those who had at first been inclined to laugh. The result was that the proposed dance was turned into a revival meeting, and many of those present professed religion then and there. The farmer's pretty daughter, who chose the parson for her partner that night, afterwards consented to be his partner in the journey of life.

CIGARETTES IN AUSTRALIA

Enormous Numbers Consumed in the Different Colonies.

Cigarette smoking, we gather from the Australian papers, is growing rapidly in popular favor in the colonies, and unlike the Parliamentary suffrage, the practice, it is said, is not confined to the male sex alone. From expert evidence given before a commission at Melbourne, it appears that the consumption of cigarettes in Victoria is now about fifty million a year; in New South Wales the number is ninety million, and in New Zealand the number is about forty million. All the tobacco contained in these cigarettes is imported from America.—Westminster Gazette.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Notice to Tenderers for constructing Corporation Sidewalks for the year 1895, and for supplying Groceries to the Home for the Aged and Infirm.

Each tenderer for the said sidewalks is required to deposit a certified cheque or cash to the amount of $25 to entitle his tender to consideration.

Those who have tendered for supplying Groceries to the Home and who desire to ensure consideration to their tenders are requested to fill up a suplementary form which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Said deposit to be made and supplementary tenders delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before Monday, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m.

The lowest tender or any other in respect to the supplementary tender not necessarily accepted.

By order

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,

Victoria, Feb. 4, 1895. C.M.C.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,

City Engineer.

o08-tf

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Masgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All scotchmen are invited to join. K. G. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126

Coltart & Eteson
BROKERS
Notaries Public, Shipping and Insurance Agents. Loans Negotiated.
72 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL.

S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale.
Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

W. T. HARDAKER,
AUCTIONEER.
Having leased the theatre and other premises adjoining my Auction Rooms, which gives me by far the largest and best appointed Auction Rooms in the city, I am prepared to handle Real Estate, Live Stock, Furniture and any saleable article to the best advantage. Liberal advances on consignments. Household goods, etc., bought outright for spot cash. Goods stored. All business strictly confidential.
77, 79, 81 Douglas St.

JEWELERS, ETC.

NOTICE.
On account of important business calling me away, parties having Watch Jobs left with me will please call for them.
W. J. STODDART,
New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.
VICTORIA, B. C.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Victoria El. Ry. & Ltg. Co., Ltd.
The annual general meeting of the above company will be held at Power House, Store street, Monday, February 11th at 8 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving director's and auditor's reports and balance sheet for the past year; and for the election of directors for ensuing year, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
T. J. JONES,
Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895. j26-td

TENDERS WANTED.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed tenders, addressed to the Albion Iron Works Company, Limited, will be received until noon on Saturday, 9th of February, for the erection and completion of a lot of fencing and gates.
Plans and specifications may be seen by calling at the company's office.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. feb5-3t

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN YOU WANT A GOOD MEAL FOR 15 cents come to the Gem Restaurant, cor. Government and Johnson streets, in Victoria Hotel Block. Dinner from 11:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. E. G. Walker, Prop. f5-3t

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. See your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always eaten.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. d31-3m

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—At the Dog Show, purse containing $20. Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with S. Matson, supt. j30-tf

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—By a young woman, situation as nurse or general servant in a small family. Address S., Times office. 62t

GOOD PUSHING AGENTS wanted at once to sell Begg's History of British Columbia. Sure to sell. Live men or women liberally and fairly treated. Write to 121 Montreal street, Victoria, or call any time between 5 and 8 p.m. and get terms. f5-2w

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. feb2-m s wkly3m

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Ten ton choice mangles; $8 per ton. Hastie & Bannerman. f5-6t

FOR SALE—A good country hotel business close to town; $1,000 will purchase the stock, furniture, horse and buggy, cows, pigs, Poultry, etc. A. W. More & Co., 10 Douglas street.

THE DAILY TIMES
Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 26 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.. ....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.. .. ..$10.00

TO ADVERTISERS.
Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 3 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of re-setting requires time and care, and cannot be done satisfactorily when the paper is being prepared for press.
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

MR. BLAKE'S OPINION.

Hon. Edward Blake is held up by the Colonist as an outspoken, honest man. It may be well, therefore, to recall to the recollection of our contemporary "that honest man's outspokenness" upon the National Policy in 1891. Here it is:

The Conservative policy has failed to accomplish the predictions of its promoters. Its real tendency has been, as foretold twelve years ago, towards disintegration and annexation instead of consolidation and the maintenance of that British connection of which they claim to be the special guardians. It has left us with a small population, a scanty immigration and a Northwest empty still; with enormous additions to our public debt and yearly charge; an extravagant system of expenditure and an unjust and oppressive tariff, with restricted markets for our goods, whether to buy or sell, and all the hosts of evils greatly intensified by our special conditions, thence arising; with trade diverted from its natural into forced, and therefore less profitable channels, and with unfriendly relations and frowning tariff walls ever more and more estranging us from the mighty English-speaking nation to the south, our neighbors and relations, with whom we ought to be, as it was promised that we should be, living in generous amity and liberal intercourse.

Worse, far worse, it has left us with lowering standards of public virtue and a death-like apathy in public opinion, with racial, religious and provincial animosities rather inflamed than soothed, with a subservient parliament and autocratic executive, debauched constituencies and corrupted and corrupting classes; with lessened self-reliance and increased dependence upon the public chest and on legislative aids, and possessed withal by a boastful jingo spirit far enough removed from true manliness, loudly proclaiming unreal conditions and exaggerated sentiments, while actual facts and genuine opinions are suppressed. It has left us with our hands tied, our future compromised, and in such a plight that, whether we stand or move, we must run risks which else we might have either declined or encountered with greater promise of success.

Since Mr. Blake pronounced the above terrible denunciation the results flowing directly from this outrageous and indefensible policy of repression and plunder are "worse, far worse" than they were four years ago. Since then we have had the Connolly-McGreevy episode and the Curran Bridge transaction; and to-day, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a wail arises from nearly every city in Canada for "Bread or Work."

MR. VAN HORNE'S VIEWS.

A late issue of the Montreal Star contains the following telegram from London:

London, Jan. 30.—Sir W. C. Van Horne when seen in London yesterday with regard to statements made by the Pall Mall Gazette about the C. P. R., classed them as absurd, and added: "There is not a man, woman or child in Canada who is seriously thinking of any such scheme. It is very easy to get a charter for a railroad in Canada; but it is practically impossible to get a subsidy, as the government has shut down on all subsidies. I am unable to identify any particular charter under the statement of the Pall Mall Gazette, but if there had been anything in it I should have known it. In regard to the fall in Canadian Pacific stock, there is no reason whatever for such fall outside of the present universal bad condition of business on the American continent in consequence of low traffic. I know of no insiders who are selling Canadian Pacific stock."

The statements made by the Pall Mall Gazette had reference to a fall in C. P. R. stock, which was attributed to the offering of bonds of a parallel line. Evidently Mr. Van Horne feels sure of his ground and believes that he has the government of Canada under his thumb when he declares with so much positiveness, that "it is practically impossible to get a subsidy, as the government has shut down on all subsidies." The further assertion than "there is not a man, woman or child in Canada seriously thinking of such a scheme" will also be disputed by a good many people in Victoria. Whatever encouragement the British Pacific may receive from the British investor or the people of British Columbia, it is clear that Mr. Van Horne and the C. P. R. will use their powerful influence with the Dominion government to defeat the scheme that Mr. Rithet and others are doing their best to promote.

WAVE AWAY.

A most amusing picture is that of the Tory government making a last feeble attempt to wave the old flag. The party's leaders in the east have shown a strong disposition to abandon the device as too utterly stale and unprofitable, but the Colonist, with its hopeless habit of living in the past, has not been able as yet to grasp the significance of their action. Therefore it faithfully labors to bring forth the old platitudes and the old lies that were employed in 1891, blinking and leering and chattering about disloyalty. Lest we should be accused of doing the organ an injustice we here quote a specimen of its ravings:

"How long ago is it since leading Liberals were willing to accept commercial union with the United States, one condition of which was that Canada should adopt the ultra-protective tariff of the States and another, kept in the background, that it should be succeeded by political union as soon as the times were propitious."

Since the public knows quite well that "leading Liberals" never were willing to "accept commercial union with the United States," it is hard to see how the organ can find any utility in repeating the falsehood. Drowning men catch at straws, however, and the Liberals in full confidence of success can make allowance for the resort to desperate shifts by their distressed opponents. We can assure the Colonist that we have not the slightest fear of ill results from its loudest howl of "loyalty" or its most frantic wave of the "old flag."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Frank Barnard, M. P., gives a flat denial to the statement of the Slocan Times, reprinted in these columns yesterday, in respect to the affairs of the Nakusp & Slocan railway. He says that all checks issued by the company have been honored by the Bank of British Columbia.

James McLean, a Scottish traveller, who has made an eight months' tour in the United States, was interviewed the other day by the Montreal Witness, and he gave this very interesting testimony: "I notice generally with respect to farming on this continent, that badly off as our farmers in England and Scotland think themselves, their condition is much superior to that of the men on the land in this country—I mean in the United States. Prices are very low at home, yet never there have I seen the misery that I have witnessed out west during my trip." Yet the States have protection while England and Scotland have to worry along with free trade.

PERSONAL.

W. H. Scott, Salt Spring Island, is at the Victoria.

C. P. Miller, Port Townsend, is a guest at the Oriental.

J. E. Clifton, Tacoma; W. H. Edwards, Westminster, are guests at the New England.

Jas. Burridge, Winnipeg; E. H. Smith, Tanley, Eng.; Louis R. Leonard, Philadelphia, are among the guests at the Victoria.

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT

Young Liberals of Ontario Form a Provincial Association at Toronto Yesterday.

Hon. Mr. Laurier Receives a Rousing Reception at Massey Hall—Nominations.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—At the convention of the Young Liberals of Ontario yesterday a federation of all the young Liberal associations in the province was consummated, with Toronto as headquarters. Stewart Lyon was elected president and James Day, secretary. The morning session was occupied in listening to speeches as to the advisability of forming a permanent organization, an idea which was received with general favor. Hon. Mr. Laurier addressed the convention in the afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Laurier addressed five thousand people at Massey Hall last night. He predicted a Liberal success at the general elections, whether they came a week or a year hence. He said the government had referred troublesome questions to courts and commissions, and he suggested that they appoint a commission to inquire into the question of dissolution or session. He had nothing to say on the Manitoba school question. The courts had decided that the government could and should act. Let them do so.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 6.—The Liberals of Lisgar have nominated J. H. McLaren, barrister, of Morden, for the commons. The Brandon Liberals will hold a convention shortly.

Kingston, Feb. 6.—The rumor that Lieut.-Governor Kirkpatrick will contest Kingston in the interest of the Conservatives, is improbable.

Beaverton, Feb. 6.—The Patrons of North Ontario have nominated Henry Glendenning for the commons.

Wiarton, Feb. 6.—The North Bruce reformers have nominated Dr. A. H. Bonner of Chesley to represent the constituency at Ottawa.

Picton, Feb. 6.—The Prince Edward Patrons have confirmed the candidacy of W. V. Petti for the commons.

Mitchell, Feb. 6.—The South Perth Patrons have determined to stand by John McNeill, whose seat in the local house is now being attacked by the courts. A meeting is to be held at Sebringville on February 14 to select a candidate for the federal house.

Ailsa Craig, Feb. 6.—The North Middlesex Reformers have nominated Reta of Stephen for the commons.

Galt, Feb. 6.—South Waterloo Patrons nominated Wm. Stater of North Dumfries as their candidate for the commons.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—Hon. Mr. Ouimet is in the city to organize the Montreal district for the approaching election.

THE ELBE DISASTER.

Crew of the Wild Flower to be Rewarded by the Company.

London, Feb. 6.—A body supposed to be that of the chief steward of the Elbe was brought to Lowestoft by a fishing boat this morning.

Bremen, Feb. 6.—The North German Lloyd company has donated two thousand marks to the captain of the crew of the Wild Flower for rescuing the survivors of the Elbe.

Lowestoft, Feb. 5.—Several more life boats from the steamer Elbe have been picked up at various places along the coast. A smack which arrived here today reports having passed wreckage for miles in the North Sea. The fragments floating in the water suggested that the boilers of the Elbe must have exploded.

Condensed Dispatches.

Plymouth, Ind., Feb. 6.—The business portion of the town was burned this morning. Four blocks were consumed before the fire could be controlled. Loss, $50,000.

New York, Feb. 6.—A dispatch from Nassau says the steamer Cienfuegos stranded on Harbor Island and has become a total wreck.

Sacramento, Feb. 6.—Chief Arthur and a delegation of locomotive railway engineers called on the government this morning to pay their respects.

The attorneys for the persons named Hazel, under arrest in San Francisco charged with embezzlement committed in New York, notified the government they desired to oppose the issuance of requisition papers.

Stewart Menzies and others arrived here to-day to urge the adoption of the Fitzgerald bill for police investigation in San Francisco.

It was at the club. Walter (at 11 p.m.)—There is a lady outside who says her husband promised to be home early to-night.
All (rising)—Excuse me for a moment.—Clips.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

THE CZAR'S ARMY.

Some Oddities Which Characterize the Russian Force.

The Russian army is full of funny things. Thus, the biggest fellows are detailed for duty in the bodyguard regiment, "Preobrashenski," founded by Peter the Great, and originally composed of that monarch's personal friends, all giants in their way. The Czar's family takes great pride in this regiment, and on the named day of its patron saint attend the festivities in a body, usually reinforced by foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Then there is the Ismailowski regiment where only blondes are tolerated, and the well known Pawlow guards, all of whom have turned up noses.

The regulations of the guard Chasseurs, on the other hand, admit only dark-haired men. The guard officers, being privileged by birth as well as rank in their chosen professions, treat their colleagues in the line almost as badly as the latter treat their subalterns. Up to a few years ago the distinction between them was such that a guard lieutenant had precedence over the captain of the line.

The late Czar's father changed the state of things somewhat, but not much. A major of the guards would even today rank higher than a line colonel, if there were such a person. But the advancement of the regular army officer rarely surpasses the rank of battalion chief. Men having attained that distinction are generally made "commanders" of a small precinct, while disgraced guard officers or general staff officers obtain the colonelship or lieutenant-colonelship of the regiment to which they devoted their lives.

Only very rarely does a line officer succeed in obtaining a commission in the war academy, and eventually in the general staff. It should be mentioned, however, that the majority are unfitted for such advancement.

The requirements of the officer's examination in the line are considerably less stringent than those upon which the admission to the guards' officers' corps are based; the aspirant's social standing is not at all considered, and to complete the wretchedness of the line officer, his pay is ridiculously small and inadequate, especially that of the infantry officer, the lieutenant receiving not more than £40 per year all told. The captain has a little over £60, the major £90. The most abject poverty prevails among them; and only a few of the younger officers own more than one uniform, which must do service both on and off parade. The infantry private of the line receives in money 15s. per year, including the Czar's and others' presents.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

How To Distinguish One Sort of Carpet From the Other.

By placing the two side by side a clearness and sharpness is noticed about the Brussels pattern which is absent from the tapestry. In the latter there is a mistiness about the colors and the pattern lacks the sharpness and delicacy which characterize the former. This is due to the process of manufacture. A Brussels is a yarn dyed and a tapestry may be described as a printed fabric, but the printing is done upon the yarn before the process of weaving. The whole method of manufacture is most ingenious.

In the making of a five framed Brussels no fewer than 1280 ends of face yarns are required for the weaving of one piece of standard quality, each frame consisting of 256 bobbins, and 256 ends only can come to the face at each pick of the pattern. Therefore 1024 ends of yarn are hidden in the body of the fabric. There are many qualities of tapestry, but in the production of the standard quality only 216 ends of face yarns are required, instead of 1280, which shows at once that the Brussels carpet has the great advantage of being thicker, softer and altogether a more durable cloth, apart from other advantages which it possesses.

There is a limitation in the number of colors used in a Brussels. In tapestry there is no limit. In a Brussels the whole of the colors used show a more or less striped appearance at the back of the fabric. In a tapetry they do not show at the back at all. This fact is made use of by householders in purchasing carpets, this being about the only way the average person can tell the difference between them.

In order to pass off tapestry as Brussels some ingenious makers have resorted to striping in a regular manner all the backs of the former. A stripey effect in the latter is broken and irregular. A casual observation of the clearly defined character of a Brussels patern should enable a buyer to distinguish between the two fabrics.—Manufacturers' Gazette.

He—There is only a half hour until train time and your trunk isn't half packed.
She—Don't worry, dear; I have my bonnet on.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions.
Cracks between the Toes
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Hindes' hair curlers at Fox's. •

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. •

—There will be a session of the county court to-morrow.

—A business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. board will be held on Monday.

—Cuttlery. Sheffield cutlery of all kinds at Fox's, 78 Government St. •

—Lace curtains, muslin curtains, chenille curtains in abundance at Weiler Bros. •

—William Berridge lectures to-night before the Single Tax club on Evolution or Revolution.

—The Okell & Morris Fruit Preserving company hold their annual meeting next Wednesday.

—Dr. Findley, late of Findley & Baker has removed to 61 Government street, over Baker's shoe store. •

—A masquerade ball was given at Winn's dancing academy last night. There was a good attendance.

—An enjoyable evening is promised for those who attend the Pythian social and concert at Castle hall to-night.

—The meeting of the local union of the Young People's Society at Emmanuel Baptist church, called for this evening, has been postponed.

—Members of the Y. M. C. A. are talking of the establishment of a lacrosse team. Many of them are old footballers, and think they can do as well with the stick as with the leather.

—Keep out of trouble by using W. J. Pendray's tree spray and whale oil soap. A timely application of the spray will free your fruit trees from all the pests that are ruining them. 25 Humboldt street, Victoria. •

—The filter bed plans were yesterday dispatched to Toronto to be passed upon by E. H. Keating, city engineer of that city, and William Haskins, city engineer of Hamilton. They are to receive $100 a day apiece to pass on the fourteen plans, and Mr. Haskins is to be allowed his expenses in addition.

—Donations to the Refuge Home for January were as follows: Richard Hall, one ton of coal; H. McDermid, Montreal Witness; Mrs. Hart, head cheese and fish; a friend, lambrequin; Mrs. Spencer, potatoes; a friend, cabbage and carrots; Mrs. Goodacre, cake; Mrs. Flett, clothing; a friend, vegetables

—The Victoria gun club held its first meeting at the Hotel Victoria last evening. Among the matters up for discussion was the necessity to secure new grounds for the club, the old ones having been taken for the fortifications. The club elected the following officers: President, Otto Weiler; Vice-President, R. Jackson; Treasurer, Charles B. McClusky; Captain, J. W. Switzer.

—The funeral of the late Dr. Renwick took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of E. B. Paul, 56 North Park street, and was quite largely attended, particularly by the medical men of the city. Services, conducted by Rev. Mr. Jenns, were held at St. John's church. The pall bearers were: Dr. J. C. Davie, Dr. Hasell, Dr. Richardson, and Messrs. Geo. Simon, J. D. Twiss and Capt. Buchnam.

—The following gentlemen were the guests of his honor the lieut.-governor at dinner last evening: Senator Macdonald, Senator McInnes, Hon. D. W. Higgins, Joseph Hunter, A. W. Smith, D. M. Eberts, J. P. Booth, J. M. Kellie, T. E. Kitchen, Thomas Forster, F. C. Cotton, H. D. Helmcken, Captain John Irving, J. B. Kennedy, John Braden, J. McGregor, J. F. Hume, R. McPherson, M. P. P.'s, Hon. Robert Beaven, W. S. Gore, A. G. Smith, A. W. Vowell, A. H. Scaife, E. A. Jacob, J. F. Foulkes.

—Ricketts' Troubadours will make their initial appearance at the Victoria theatre to-morrow evening, presenting the musical comedy "Colonel Jack." The following notice appeared in the New York Herald: "Mr. Tom Ricketts in the musical comedy "Colonel Jack," made his first appearance in New York at the Windsor theatre last evening in the presence of a crowded house." Mr. Ricketts was received with a constant round of applause which almost amounted to an ovation. The success of the production was flattering and the comedy caught on to popular approval. The support throughout was good, and together with striking features, handsome costumes and appropriate stage settings, contribute much to the success of the star." Mr. Ricketts' company does many things and does them well. A more successful opening of a week's engagement has not been known here, and the audiences will undoubtedly be large during the week

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair
·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—J. Johnston, agent for books, papers, engineers' materials, stationery, Kirk block, Douglas street. •

—The bark Detroit is preparing to go on the marine railway, and will be hauled out in a day or so.

—There will be a meeting at the South Saanich hall this evening to discuss the advisability of establishing a creamery.

—The cheapest grocery, 165 1-2 Douglas street, second house from Chatham, sells Pratt's Astral coal oil for $1.40. •

—Yucca Root Toilet Soaps, free from animal fats, at Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street. Ask for free sample. •

—The steamer Danube was launched from the marine railway yesterday afternoon. The launching was accomplished very successfully.

—Copies of the annual report of Secretary Ben Williams of the school board can be had on application to that gentleman at his office, corner of Broad and Fort streets.

—Do not forget that money spent well is practically money saved. You know a genuine bargain when you see it; come and see some at Weiler Bros.' carpet department. •

—Rev. Mr. Pierce, of the Methodist mission schooner Glad Tidings, gave a very interesting lecture on his work among the Indian tribes at the Herald street mission last evening.

—Mr. A. Colby and Miss A. C. Lawrie were married last night at the residence of Thomas Lawrie, Michigan street. The bridesmaids were Misses Whitlaw and Tennant. Mr. Redgrave supported the groom. The wedding presents were many.

—There are a number of saplings to be planted in the hospital grounds. They are a private donation to that institution. Adjutant Archibald, of the Salvation Army, will probably get the work to do, and he will give the job to the hungry men whom the Army feeds twice a day.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. •

—A number of members of the Congregational church are considering the question of establishing a branch of that body in this city, and would be pleased to hear from any one in sympathy with the object. Letters may be addressed to Wm. Scowcroft, Lansdowne road, Victoria. •

—The case of James M. Morrison, charged with indecent conduct, will be heard by Magistrate Macrae late this afternoon, probably privately in his office. The hearing was set for that hour to permit the attendance of a number of school children, in whose presence the accused is supposed to have acted in an indecent manner.

—The Heath case was the subject of discussion by the council of public instruction at a special meeting of that body held this morning. Mr. Heath was present. The meeting lasted the better part of the morning. Dr. Pope, the superintendent of education, was asked for the discussion, but he replied that nothing had yet been communicated to him and he could say nothing for publication.

—The Assyrians charged with peddling without a license were up in the police court this afternoon. E. C. Smith, deputy city treasurer, appeared for the prosecution. Two of the defendants pleaded guilty, and as it was their first offence and they were strangers in a strange land, they were only fined $5 apiece, with two dollars added in each case. One was acquitted, the evidence being regarded by the court as insufficient to convict, and one case was remanded for hearing later on. The trials attracted the whole Assyrian colony, which numbers about twenty.

—Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., had their usual Tuesday evening meeting in Temperance hall, Pandora street, when quite a number of visiting members from sister lodges were present. During the first night of the quarter the following officers were installed by Lodge Deputy Bro. G. Russel W. Sinclair, P. C. T.; R. Wilson, C. T.; L. Hall, V. T.; S. L. Townsend, S. I. T.; G. W. Maynard, S.; S. L. Welch, A. S.; T. W. Daybald, F. S.; E. J. Eyers, T.; Bro. Price, M.; Bro. Nelson, D. M.; W. Scoville, G.; Bro. Clow, S.; S. L. Hall, organist; W. Cormack, C., and reporter for lodge.

—The third of a series of concerts attracted a large audience to St. John's school room last night. The programme was very entertaining. The numbers of the mandolin orchestra were much applauded, and Miss Powell's recitation came in for merited approval. The sweet soft soprano voice of Miss Russell was heard to good advantage and she was encored. Mr. Bryant, the whistler, delighted the audience with many pretty tunes. Miss Agnew, Mrs. Rowlands, Mrs. Janion and Mr. Richardson were again heard and appreciated. The complete programme was: Piano solo, Mrs. D. R. Harris; song, Mrs. Rowlands; song, Mr. Roberts; whistling solo, Mr. Bryant; recitation, "A Voice from the Bush," Miss Sonie Powell; song, Mrs. Harris; comic song, Mr. Wallis; song, Miss Russell; guitar and mandolin selection, "Amour Constante," Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Barnard, Mrs. Shaw, Misses Powell, Carr, Jenns and McTavish; song, Miss Agnew; vocal duet, "Morning," Mrs. Rowlands and Mrs. Janion; guitar solo, Mr. Agnew; comic songs, Mr. Fred Richardson; song, "For All Eternity," Mrs. Janion; whistling solo, Mr. Bryant.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay
"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

—A diver is at work to-day examining the bottom of the Peter Johnson, grounded in Nanaimo harbor Tuesday morning.

—The monthly business meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Temperance hall.

—Sing No and Ah Hoe were convicted in the police court this morning of an infraction of the health by-law. A fine of $5 was imposed on each.

—There will be a club handicap on the Oak Bay golf course on Saturday afternoon next. Members desiring to enter will kindly send in their names to the secretary.

—The subject of the evangelist's address to-night at Gospel hall, Trounce alley, will be: "What the believer has now and what he will have when the Lord comes." All are invited.

—James Woods, captain of the sloop Annie, was again arraigned in the police court this morning. He was fined $50 and costs two weeks, ago, pleaded guilty to three counts of supplying liquor to Indians.

—Arthur Lamour, the kidnapped child, is still at the provincial jail in charge of Warden John. Rev. Joseph Nicolaye has offered to take the child and send him to the Roman Catholic orphanage at Westminster. The authorities have not yet given an answer to the rev. gentleman.

—George Smith, a strong, able bodied young man, who has been begging on the streets, was convicted of the offence in the police court this morning. He was ordered to appear for sentence on the 9th under penalty of paying $25. In the interim he will no doubt leave the country.

—H. M. S. Pheasant leaves on Friday for a cruise that will include the circumnavigation of Vancouver island. She will go up the west coast, around Cape Scott and back along the east coast. She will while away take her target practice and go through other drill. She will be absent from port for a few weeks.

—Mayor Teague and the members of the city council will visit the Jubilee hospital and the infectious diseases hospital on Thursday afternoon. They will meet at the city hall at 2, and take the Fort street car. The council has been asked for further aid to the institution and the visit is preliminary to an appropriation.

—Mayor Teague, asked whether it was the intention of the city council to vote relief to the Fraser valley flood sufferers, replied: "We will have to wait until the estimates are down. We do not know what we can do yet, but I think that charity begins at home and that our own poor should first be looked after."

—The Salvation Army food and shelter home scheme will likely be taken up at the next meeting of the city council. William Wilson, the clothier, has collected $300 from the citizens and is waiting the action of the council and the local government, which bodies, it has been suggested, should each donate $500 towards the scheme. The provincial government has been approached through individual members of the cabinet, but no definite promise has been given. It is thought the appropriation will be put through by the city council. Mayor Teague could not exactly tell when the subject would come up, but it would not be long. Personally, he was in favor of voting the sum asked for. It would not be any extra charge on the city. The city set down a yearly appropriation for charity, and the grant would come out of that sum. The Salvation Army would relieve the city of the trouble of dispensing charity, and Adjutant Archibald and his corps of assistants would be able to make the money go further than could the council

—The number just to hand of the St. Catharines Star contains a notice of the death of George McCluskey, the father of Charles McCluskey, well known in Victoria: "Mr. George McCluskey, one of the oldest residents of the city of Toronto, died on Saturday in his 83rd year. Deceased has lived in Toronto for 52 years, honored and respected by all who knew him for his sterling honesty and industry. He was a staunch Conservative and an earnest Christian worker, and a kind husband and father, and preserved his mental and physical vigor to a remarkable degree. He went through the cholera plague which did so much havoc in "Muddy York," and many a sufferer was cared for and brought back to life by his kind ministrations. His charcoal cure revolutionized the treatment of this disease in the early years. He was a mechanical genius of high order, and excelled in the manufacture of snare drums and other musical instruments. His daughter by his first wife, widow of the late Ald. J. Kent, is many times a grandmother, and the four children by his second wife are grown up and settled in life—Thomas in Denver, Col., Charles in Victoria, B. C., Annie, wife of Mr. J. E. Roberts, of the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Toronto, and Florence, wife of Mr. William Pettigrew of Merritton. Deceased was distantly related by marriage to ex-Ald. John S. McClelland of this city. May he rest in peace after a long and eventful life."

W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
....HAS REMOVED....
From the Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts. to
77 GOVERNMENT STREET,
Premises lately occupied by J. Johnston & Co., Booksellers

LENZ & LEISER,
Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.
We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

N.B. TRADE MARK
THE VARNISHED BOARD
ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.
Priestley's Dress Fabrics
In the long run it is the quality of the material that will determine the success of a lady's costume. Every lady who has at all studied the matter knows this. Priestley's Black Dress Goods are the best that the market affords. That is conceded on all hands. The ladies of Great Britain cordially acknowledge it. The American ladies prefer Priestley's dress fabrics to French. Our Canadian ladies are now asking for them. They wear better than other goods; but their great charm consists in a peculiar richness and softness of appearance, and a flexibility which enables them to drape in the costume with that suggestion of flow and rhythm which it is the dream of all tasteful women to realise. 6
See that the goods you buy are stamped EVERY FIVE YARDS WITH PRIESTLEY'S NAME.
No othersare of their manufacture.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company
. . . ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER . . .
Turkeys, live ....19c. per lb
Turkeys, dressed ....20c. per lb
Geese from..............$1.25 to $1.50 each
Ducks ....$1.25 per pair
Chickens from............80c. to $1 per pair
Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.
22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

NEITHER MONEY NOR FOOD.

Situation at the Haddington Island Quarry Reported to be Serious

It was rumored this morning that the government had been further embarrassed in the unfortunate government buildings matter by the receipt of a report that the men at work at Haddington island had not been paid for some time and that they were actually in want of food. It was stated that the advices to the government were to the effect that the situation as to supplies was serious and that steps should be taken at once to send relief to the men. It was not stated at whose door responsibility was placed or who would act in the matter.

The evidence taken by the select committee on government buildings has all been typewritten and placed in the hands of the members of the committee for perusal. The report will be awaited with the greatest interest by all. Every day seems to increase the terrible muddle in which the work is involved, and yet it is openly asserted that public servants of whom duty demands action remain inactive.

THE ELECTION DAY ASSAULT.

Keith Wilson Swore to an Information Against T. Lubbe To-Day.

Keith Wilson appeared before Magistrate Macrae to-day and swore to an information charging Theodore Lubbe with assault. The information is laid under section 263 of the code, which makes it an indictable offense, punishable with anything up to three years' imprisonment for a man to strike or assault another within two miles of a polling place on a day set apart for an election. The information had not been signed by the magistrate up to four o'clock, but it will be later this afternoon, and placed in the hands of a constable for service. The case will very likely be called up for hearing on Friday morning.

The case grows out of the striking of Mr. Wilson, who was a candidate for mayor at the recent election, by Mr. Lubbe on the morning of election day at the Pandora street entrance to the city hall and within a few steps of the polling booths. The affair caused considerable excitement at the time, but it soon quieted down and most people believed that the matter had been dropped. Owing to the prominence of both parties the hearing will no doubt attract a big crowd.

Law Intelligence

Mr. A. L. Belyea, on behalf of John Cook, proprietor of the Bee Hive saloon, has issued a writ of mandamus against Mr. Farquhar Macrae, police magistrate, requiring him to proceed in a summary way with the hearing and determination of a charge preferred against John Cook by one George M. Perdue on the 24th of January last past for keeping a disorderly house, namely, a common gaming house at the city of Victoria. To-day Mr. Belyea obtained an order from Mr. Justice Drake calling upon Mr. Macrae to attend before the judge in chambers on the 9th instant and there be examined as to same.

To-day was set for the settling of the list of contributories in the Thunder Hill Mining case before Mr. Justice Drake. Charles Wilson, Q.C., of Vancouver, was down in the interests of several whose names are sought to be kept on the list, but as some of the parties here were not ready to go on an adjournment was taken until the next meeting of the Full Court.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Accident to the Ship Peter Jebsen—She Proceeds on Her Voyage.

Nanaimo, Feb. 6.—The Peter Jebsen was found on examination to be none the worse for her slight detention on the mud bank. Diver Llewellyn thoroughly examined all parts of the vessel. The Peter Jebsen sailed for San Francisco this morning.

Harbor Master Quennell has asked the government to re-survey the harbor, and it would be as well to dredge it occasionally. It is claimed that the tripod buoy has been misplaced and that is what caused the mishap.

The post mortem examination on the body of Joseph Wilson will be made to-day. A coroner's inquest was held on the body this morning.

A meeting of the Reform club was held last evening, when a committee was selected to represent the constituency at the meeting of Liberals to be held at Victoria on Saturday next.

Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney has written to the secretary of the Nanaimo Poultry society stating his intention to be present at the opening of the show next week.

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and 'Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. j5-1m

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92

ANNUAL MEETING OF J. B. A. A.

The Managing Committee Presents Its Annual Report to the Members.

Reports Adopted and a Very Strong Managing Committee Elected.

The annual meeting of the James Bay Athletic association was held at the club house last night. President H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P., presided, and there was a large attendance of representative members of the club. The managing committee presented a lengthy report dealing with the progress of the year and the present state of affairs of the organization, in which there was ample room for general commendation. That and other reports were adopted and the managing committee for 1895 was then chosen. The members were balloted for and the result was as follows: Messrs. H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., E. O. Finlaison, A. J. Dallain, J. S. Yates, J. Watson, Dr. J. D. Helmcken, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, W. R. Higgins, F. A. Gowen, G. Byrnes, D. O'Sullivan, C. E. Bailey, E. E. Billinghurst, H. D. Haines and G. E. Jorgenson. The last five will be the trustees.

A. W. More was chosen as auditor, and after votes of thanks to the retiring officers for 1894 had been acknowledged the meeting adjourned.

The managing committee's report was as follows:

To the Members and Shareholders of the James Bay Athletic Association:

Gentlemen,—In presenting our fourth annual report it gives us great satisfaction to be able to state that, notwithstanding the prevailing hard times, we have been able to add another successful year to our credit.

Our total numerical strength is at present 119. It is hardly necessary for us to impress upon all the members that their united and individual efforts are always required to induce eligible gentlemen to join the association, in order not only to keep up to a high standard but also to increase our strength in this respect as years go on.

The financial statement for the year will be read to you by your secretary-treasurer, and we venture to say you will find it satisfactory. While on this subject we are pleased to be able to state that we have succeeded in materially reducing the heavy debt incurred during the old regime of this association, and this heavy weight is gradually being removed from off our shoulders.

In our last report we had occasion to refer to a scheme then on foot for the amalgamation of all sports in this city under one institution, and promised that any proposition referred to your committee would have due consideration. The scheme was never brought before our notice officially, and all the notification we had of it was through the newspapers, and we believe it has since fallen through altogether. Anyway, it was not such a scheme as would have met with the approval of your committee, who wish to assure you that should any plausible scheme be brought forward, they will give it their most earnest consideration: as the fostering of all kinds of sport under one institution is one of the primary objects of this association. We are pleased to add that the Victoria Yacht club has affiliated with us during the past year, which is a step in the right direction, and has added to the prestige of our association.

Turning to the events of the year we must begin as usual with our annual dance, which was held on the 28th of March at headquarters, and was, if possible, more successful than its predecessors. All our guests spent a most enjoyable evening, and carried away with them the impression that whatever is attempted by the J. B. A. A. is done thoroughly. The success was not only social but financial. Our best thanks are due to our lady friends, who so kindly assisted us and so materially added to the success of the event on that occasion.

At the beginning of the boating season we were again made aware of the fact that the influx of members was rendering the boat house too small to accommodate all the boats. Your committee therefore had an addition built, in which to keep the racing boats; thus augmenting the number of racks available for private boats and canoes, and they venture to think that this expenditure has been advantageous.

The annal regatta in honor of Her Majesty's birthday was, as usual, held on the 24th of May, and the management of the amateur races was again intrusted to this association. It is gratifying to be able to report that all the prizes in the amateur events were secured by members of this association. An unusual amount of interest was taken in the senior four-oared race owing to the fact that the Burrard Inlet rowing club (which has been represented here for two or three seasons) sent down a very formidable crew, who were confident of taking back the handsome cup to Vancouver, and who are entitled to every praise for their magnificent performance; but they found in our senior crew they had foemen worthy of their steel, and they afterwards manfully acknowledged the superiority of our crew. The cup now belongs to this association by virtue of that handsome victory. W. Scott and J. Aden won the senior and junior sculls respectively, and the junior fours were won by Mr. Jorgenson's crew. In the single paddle canoe races Mr. Macaulay was victorious over the Vancouver representative. For the better entertainment of our friends we essayed a reception booth, where members were able to regale their friends with light refreshments. Our thanks are due to the ladies and gentlemen of a select committee for the good management of the booth, which was highly appreciated by all who visited it, and we hope we shall repeat the experiment this year.

Mr. W. Scott again won the handsome "Sloan & Scott" cup at Nanaimo this year, the cup thus becoming his own property.

Our annual club regatta was held on August 25, and was, if possible, a greater success than any former one. The finest of weather and a large crowd of spectators favored us, and the competitions were of the keenest. The second competition for the Flumerfelt cup was won after a hard race by Mr. Widdowson's crew, while the senior and junior sculls were won by Messrs. Sullivan and Haines respectively. The canoe races were well contested, and in the great Indian war canoe race against the canoe club our crew was again victorious. Several novelties were introduced into the programme which afforded great amusement to the spectators. As usual the association was "at home" to all its friends, and we are again indebted to our lady friends for the provision and management of the refreshments. The special committees appointed to carry out the various arrangements worked their hardest and added another to our now many successful entertainments.

We have much pleasure in informing you that the four-oared racing shell presented to the association, which was ordered from Clasper, of Putney, England, has arrived in good condition; though unfortunately too late to take part in any of the races last season. But we hope that in the coming season she will give a good account of herself.

Owing to this cause, viz., the want of a proper racing craft, we were unable to send a crew to compete in the regatta of the Northwest Rowing Association. We endeavored to borrow a shell to race in from the Vancouver rowing club, but as satisfactory arrangements could not be made with them we had to forego the race when we had an excellent chance of winning. However, Messrs. Watson and Macaulay upheld the honor of our association by winning the canoeing event. Your committee is now in communication with the Northwest Rowing Association, and every effort will be made to have the annual regatta held in Victoria or Esquimalt this year. We have already proved that we know how to manage a regatta, and should we be successful in our attempt the assistance of all the members will be called upon to show our neighbors what we can do. The holding of the regatta here would be of great benefit to our association and to Victoria at large, and your committee will use every endeavor to obtain it. From the last communication of the secretary of the N. P. Association, it would appear that the matter is to be laid before the president at an early date. The secretary assures us that he himself favors the holding of the regatta here.

During the agricultural show at New Westminster a canoe regatta was held among other entertainments, and it is gratifying to be able to state that all the open events were won by members of this association. Mr. Macaulay won the single paddle race, Messrs. Watson and Askew were successful in the tandem, and the four paddle race was won by Messrs. Watson, Askew, Macaulay and Bailey.

A concert, which was managed by a special committee with Mr. Higgins at their head, was held at the Philharmonic hall in aid of the association on the 19th of December. Unfortunately the entertainment had to be postponed from its original date owing to the death of Sir John Thompson, P. C., K. C. M. G., premier of Canada, but was nevertheless eminently successful and netted a good round sum for the benefit of the association.

Gymnastic classes have been started during the winter months under the instruction of Messrs. L. Young and Wenger, and have been well attended. It is to be hoped that the members, and especially the younger ones, will keep up their interest in this branch of athletics, which tends so much towards physical development.

With reference to the protest re the Crane, McGregor & Boggs cup, entered with the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen, we have to report that owing to the inexcusable delay and length of time taken to consider the protest we made on behalf of Mr. Scott as against Mr. Johnson, of Vancouver, the real gist of the matter was not given its proper consideration. The ground of our protest was that the N. P. R. A. had found Mr. Johnson not to be an amateur, and as the club of which he was a member belongs to that association and the C. A. A. O. (as our association does to both), it was necessary in the interests of amateur sport to know whether the C. A. A. O. would recognize the finding of the N. P. R. A., as the regatta was governed by the rules of the C. A. A. O. We endeavored by amicable means, in accordance with our construction of the decision, to obtain Mr. Johnson's consent to have the cup rowed for again, but he declined to accept our request; and we wish to add that we derived no assistance from the Burrard Inlet Rowing club in the matter. We still claim, and rightly, that Mr. Scott is entitled to the possession of the cup, which, unfortunately, is beyond our power to obtain.

We can only add that our outgoing committee have had the interests of the association wholly and solely at heart, and have done their utmost to win the appreciation of its members, and they hope that their efforts have not been unsuccessful. We are sure that the incoming committee will work in the same spirit, but we would remind you that the assistance of each and every member is required to work for the welfare of the association whenever he finds himself called upon to do so; and with that assistance, which we are sure you will readily give, we hope that the coming year will prove even better than those past, and that we shall be able to maintain the reputation, which we think we have justly earned, namely, the premier athletic association of the province.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) H. DALLAS HELMCKEN,
President.

February 5, 1895.

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Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

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We have several thousand yards of Carpets for the Spring Trade close at hand. You will see we need the room, and hence we give you this favorable opportunity of getting some of the best qualities at lower grade prices.

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THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5,30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokan at 5:30 p.m. same days.

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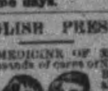
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TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 25,

Taking effect January 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the — and — of each month at — o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

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To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED 18 knots			Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1147
8 30 pm	Lv	M I	*Victoria	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	Seattle	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	*Tacoma	M I	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

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Freight and Passenger Agent,
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Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a. m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

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TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 23.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

NORTH BOUND. (Read Down) No. 2 Pass Daily	Mi fr. Vic	STATIONS.	Mi. fr. W	SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. Daily
P.M.				NOON.
De 3.00		Victoria	78	Ar. 12.00
" 3 04	1	Russell's	77	" 11.56
" 3 14	4	Esquimalt	74	" 11.46
" 3 17	5	Stewart's	73	" 11 43
" 3 20	6	Parson's Bridge	72	" 11.40
" 3.27	8	Langford	70	" 11.33
" 3.37	11	Goldstream	67	" 11.23
" 4.05	20	Summit Siding	58	" 10.55
" 4.39	28	Shawnigan Lake	50	" 10.30
" 4.40	31	Cobble Hill	47	" 10 20
" 4.55	35	McPherson's	43	" 10.05
" 5.05	38	Koksilah	40	" 9.55
" 5.10	40	Duncan's	38	" 9.50
" 5 20	43	Somenos	35	" 9.40
" 5.27	47	Westholme	30	" 9.33
" 5 42	52	Chemainus	26	" 9 18
" 6 00	59	Oyster Bay Siding	19	" 9.00
" 6.09	62	Oyster Bay	16	" 8.51
" 6.40	73	Nanaimo	5	" 8.20
Ar. 7.00	78	Wellington		" 8.00 A.M

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER

JOAN

W. D. OWEN, Master.

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Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

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" Comox for Nanaimo..........Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria..........Saturday, 7 a.m.

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4 Cases Underwear and Top Shirts.
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B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Government Refuse to Take Promised Action Regarding Taxes on Mortgages.

The Finance Minister Attempts to Take Taxes From the Municipalities.

FORTY-SEVENTH DAY.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Speaker took the chair at two o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Martin presented a return of the detailed expenditure for the improvement of roads at Agassiz and Harrison Hot Springs.

Hon. Mr. Martin said it was impossible to obtain the return asked for by Mr Kitchen of all the crown grants issued between 1880 and 1895. About 5400 grants had been issued during that time and the return would occupy 350 pages, and it would cause a great deal of expepnse and trouble to get it out.

The land registry act amendment bill and the fire insurance policy amendment bill were finally passed.

On consideration of the report on the land act amendment bill Mr. Sword moved the following as a new sub-section: "The lieutenant-governor-in-council may, by advertisement in the British Columbia Gazette, provide that in any specified area east of the Cascades, preemptions shall not exceed 160 acres."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. McPherson moved the following as a new section: "(a.) The cost of each survey, to such and amount as the chief commissioner of lands and works shall consider reasonable, shall be credited to the pre-emptor as part payment of the price of the land, and any instalments of the price remaining unpaid at the date of the survey shall be proportionately reduced."

Hon. Mr. Martin did not think the amendment was in order, as it interfered with the revenue of the province.

The Speaker reserved his decision at the time, but later in the day ruled the amendment out of order.

Further consideration of the bill was adjourned.

The house went into committee, Mr. Iberts in the chair, on the assessment bill.

The members of the opposition spoke at some length against the mortgage tax.

Hon. Mr. Davie said he could see no objection to the tax.

Mr. McPherson held that the Premier had said at a meeting at Vancouver that he thought the tax should be removed, as he had found that the tax was paid by the borrower and not by the lender.

Hon. Mr. Davie contended that matters were so shaping now that the mortgagee had to pay the tax.

Mr. Forster showed that the premier had admitted that the tax was a double one, and it was a double one.

Hon. Mr. Turner held that the chief opposition to the tax came from the non-resident money lenders, who while making a large profit out of the province tried to get out of paying a small tax. There was no doubt that the poor man would be forced to pay the tax, but until some means could be devised of doing away with this there was no better way than to go on as now.

Mr. Williams moved to add the following to sub-section 7 of section 10: "This section shall not apply to any existing mortgage so as to vary the contract between mortgagor and mortgagee as to the payment of taxes."

Sub-section 7 reads as follows: "If a mortgagee of land is not resident in British Columbia and has no known agent, the mortgagor shall be deemed to be the agent of the mortgagee, and liable to be assessed for and pay tax, and shall be entitled to recover the same from the mortgagee, and to deduct the same from the interest or principal moneys due or accruing due upon the mortgage."

The amendment was lost.

Hon. Mr. Turner moved the following as a new clause: "Where the bonds of a railway company, or the interest thereon, have been or may be guaranteed by the province, the statement required by section 3 of the 'railway assessment act, 1894,' to be transmitted by each railway company, under the headings in the sub sections thereof provided, and independent of the fact whether or not the same is within the limits of a municipal corporation; and such entire property shall be assessed and taxed as provided by sections 4, 5 and 6 of said act, and apart from any exception on account of certain portions thereof lying within a municipality, which portions shall henceforth be exempt from municipal taxation."

Mr. Sword pointed out that the clause would deal very unfairly with municipalities which are now collecting taxes from railways.

Hon. Mr. Turner contended that the province guaranteeing the interest should receive the taxes. Of course some arrangement would have to be made in regard to the Victoria & Sidney railway, the bonds of which were guaranteed by both the province and city.

Mr. Sword contended that the amendment was entirely outside the scope of the bill.

The chairman ruled that the amendment was in order.

Mr. Sword appealed to the Speaker.

The Speaker decided that it was a question for the house to decide and the house consequently decided that the amendment was in order and they again went into committee on the bill.

The discussion on the principle of the amendment was resumed, the opposition contending that it was unfair to take the taxes from the municipality and the government that the province having created the railways by guaranteeing the interest should receive the taxes paid by the railways.

Mr. Graham pointed out that certain municipalities had incorporated on the understanding that they were to receive these taxes.

Hon. Mr. Davie thought there was a great deal in the argument of Mr. Graham, and perhaps it would be better to make the clause apply only to future cases. Also if the government was not called upon to pay the interest on the bonds of the railway company, it would not be necessary for the clause to apply. All the government wished to do was to guard the province in respect of any moneys it has to pay out on account of the railway.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, the attorney-general promising to amend the clause.

The Speaker mentioned the fact that an officer of the house had handed to him an anonymous petition a number of which had been given to the sergeant-at-arms for distribution. The petition made some very grave charges against the judiciary of the province. The petition was not properly before the house, but he mentioned the circumstance as it was a breach of the privileges of the house to hand a petition printed before it had been received and ordered printed by the house. If the petition had been presented to him in the usual way he would have ruled it out of order, as it was not couched in proper language. In his opinion the petition was libellous and the printed copies in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms should be destroyed.

Hon. Mr. Davie introduced a bill respecting the overholding of tenants.

The house adjourned at 5:55.

SHORT BUT LIVELY.

Mayor Sutro and Irving W. Scott Have a Lively Spat.

San Francisco, Feb. 5.—Hard names and bitter denunciation created an exciting scene at the meeting of the board of freeholders yesterday afternoon. Mayor Adolph Sutro addressed the board, claiming that the setting aside of certain streets as boulevards was a part of the Southern Pacific's plan to block the construction of his road to the Cliff house. While he was speaking Irving M. Scott, head of the Union Iron works and chairman of the freeholders' committee which had reserved the streets as boulevards, entered. Sutro denounced him, Scott responding that Sutro was really in league with the Southern Pacific himself, although ostensibly opposed.

"You are a hireling of the Southern Pacific," shouted Sutro angrily. Scott shouted "You are a liar!" to which the mayor replied at the top of his voice, "You are a lying dog and a Southern Pacific hireling."

"You are a miserable flunkey yourself," shouted Scott, shaking his fist under the nose of the mayor of San Francisco. The men sprang at each other. All was wild confusion, and the two elderly gentlemen were with difficulty kept apart. After a long struggle they were separated and Sutro apologized.

FORTUNES IN FRUIT STANDS

Big Money in Small Business by Economical Italians.

Few of the thoughtless passersby and chance patrons of the corner fruit stands on the city streets realize the comparatively large profits reaped by those who have their capital invested in this apparently insignificant business. To the average onlooker as he casts a careless glance at the vender of fruit and candy, probably the only thought that occurs is that here is a poor unfortunate foreigner cast on our shores, who manages by this simple means to eke out a large living for himself and a large family of small children. Indeed a closer inspection into the comfortless lives of these seekers for gain, involving long hours spent in continued application to work, the short remaining time passed in squalid homes or on the streets would reveal little of the true state of affairs.

There is a vast difference in the indications from outward appearances. Some of them carry an air of prosperity in neatness of dress and carelessness of air; others seem to wish to advertise their poverty by a show of tattered garments and generally destitute appearance. But in general those appearances are deceitful. The man in rags may ordinarily be regarded as more fortunate than his apparently prosperous brother. He is making more because it is not so much what is made in profits as what is saved, and in a small business, like that of a corner fruit dealer, this general principle is especially true.

The amount of gains possible to the astute dealer is seen from a few examples of unusual prosperity. A short time ago an Italian, who had been in the business on a downtown corner for ten years, closed out his business to a successor, receiving from him $2,200 for the privilege of his location. This amount he added to a fortune of $60,000 already accumulated. In the stock yards region a similar sale was last month made in consideration of $250. In the same neighborhood the death recently of a veteran in the business revealed the fact that he had been possessed of property amounting to $17,000. Some of our largest business blocks, notably on State and Halsted streets, are now owned by those who started in business in this way.—Chicago Journal.

Their lips met.

"The goal at last," he murmured.

"Touchdown," she observed, gently, correcting him in accordance with her understanding of football terminology.—Detroit Tribune.

WORKMEN IN MASS MEETING

Pass a Resolution Urging the City to Adopt Day Labor Instead of Contract

In Construction of Drains, Sewers, Waterworks, etc., as Being Far Cheaper,

A well attended meeting of workingmen was held in the city hall last evening to consider the question of day labor as opposed to contract labor.

Mr. Howell was voted to the chair.

In opening the meeting the chairman said it was a pleasure to see such a large attendance. The question before the meeting was contract vs. day labor in the public works. Sufficient evidence would be produced to show day labor was preferable. He then called on Mr. W. G. Eden.

W. G. Eden then moved the following resolution: Whereas the prosecution of all city works on streets, drains, sewers and waterworks is a proper function of municipal government; and whereas day labor, if carried on under the supervision of capable engineers and foremen, if preferable on the grounds of economy, efficiency and the avoidance of useless litigation, and whereas such work if done by day labor, would best protect the interests of citizens and ratepayers, while by the contract system, the benefits arising from such work generally accrue to aliens:

Be it therefore resolved by the citizens and ratepayers in mass meeting assembled, that the mayor and council be earnestly requested to have all work on streets, drains, sewers, waterworks, etc., performed by day labor, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the city council.

Mr. Eden was glad to see a body of representative workmen. It was possible for the city to lay its own sidewalks without the intervention of a contractor, thus giving more work to the men. He believed there were men in Victoria who could lay these wooden pavements. He explained that he had worked for the city and pointed out where the city's money had been wasted in the work done at the filter beds. The speaker then read a letter from John Burns, the English labor leader, in which Mr. Burns stated that municipal bodies were adopting day labor as much as possible. He quoted instances in which day labor had competed more than successfully with contract work, and urged its adoption as not only being the best and cheapest, but also as giving employment to the larger number of men.

Ex-Ald. W. J. Ledingham said this question always appeared a very simple one to him. It was only a question of management. If a proper and efficient foreman were appointed with full power to hire and discharge men he had no doubt as to the effectiveness of the day labor system, but when aldermen can go and get their friends appointed and the foreman was powerless to discharge them if incapable, what could be expected? He approved of the appointment of a street commissioner who, if a practical man, having sufficient authority, could do the work as well as any contractor. As for the statement that aliens were employed, the remedy was simple. Do not hire them. Money earned by aliens was almost invariably sent out of the city and Victorians derived no benefit therefrom. The new by-law which was to be brought in by Ald. McLellan re the construction of the wooden pavements in the streets favored day labor. Day labor was fast superseding contract labor in cities and he (the speaker) was sure it would be to the advantage of the city to adopt the day system almost entirely.

R. H. West seconded the resolution and also supported the adoption of day labor by the city council. He had been informed that the city could not buy stuff as cheaply as other people. He did not know why it was so, but many men, who were strictly honest when dealing with individuals, seemed to have great elasticity of conscience when dealing with bodies corporate. On the other hand he had heard it said that workingmen when employed by the city by the day would not do as much work in a certain time as they would if under a contractor. He did not believe it, the workingman did not look at who employed him but at the money, and working men would always do a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. He agreed with ex-Ald. Ledingham that the best system was day labor with capable supervision.

Ald. McLellan declined to support the resolution before the meeting, saying that if bound by such a promise he could not use his judgment or act as free agent. He claimed the right to use his own discretion; he had been elected on that understanding and proposed to seek re-election upon it. He intended in introducing the by-law for the paving of the streets to move that the work be done by day labor. The foreman would have to be a first class practical man, and then, at the end of the season, they could calculate the cost of their pavements per square yard and see exactly what they cost. He reserved to himself in all cases the right of judging whether work ought to be done by contract or day labor.

Ald. McMillan was glad to hear of the last speaker's conversion to day labor as previously he had argued against day labor before the council. He was in favor of the appointment of a purchasing agent for the city and then the city would, in his opinion, be able to buy cheaper than at present. He believed that if the council paid a fair wage for a fair day's work, it would be to the advantage of the city, and the best test to apply to the trial between the two systems was which conferred the most benefit on the working classes. The council should expend the public money for the benefit of the largest number of the public and not for the benefit of one class or section. If day labor was treated as a business proposition it would undoubtedly be to the advantage of the city.

Ald. Bragg approved of the holding of meetings for the purpose of discussing questions of the kind. He thought that one advantage of contract work was that they knew exactly how far a given sum of money would go in carrying out the necessary work. The council were bound to get the very best return possible for the public money. He believed in a good day's work and a good day's pay whichever method was adopted. There might have been waste as regards the cleaning of the filter beds, but he was sure the fault did not lie with the foreman who had always done his work well. It was necessary that men working on the water works—the most valuable asset the city possessed—should have some experience and therefore he did not hold with those who wished them changed for the purpose of giving a larger number of men a chance. If working men would place their grievances in writing before the council he for one would see they received every attention. He hoped the council of 1895 would give better satisfaction.

The chairman then read a letter from the city engineer of Toronto, in which it was stated that nearly all work in that city not requiring a heavy outlay for machinery was done by day labor, most satisfactorily and at a saving of 25 per cent. as compared with contract labor.

The chairman then put the resolution to the meeting and declared it carried.

After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting came to an end.

"Out in Oregon," said the man from that state, "the air is so clear that you can see the peak of Mount Shasta, in California, from the peak of Mount Hood, in Oregon, a distance of 276 miles."

"Here in the east we can see much further than that."

"Oh, come now."

"It's a fact. The moon is 240,000 miles away, but we can see it on a clear night."—Life.

Miss Billing—What kind of a man would you like to marry?

Miss Willing—Oh, a batchelor or a widower.—New York Herald.

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Universally accepted as the Leading Fine Coffee of the World.
The only Coffee served at the WORLD'S FAIR.
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Your husband will notice a great improvement in your cooking, *when*
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Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails, by all grocers.
Made only by
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MONTREAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Co'y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of The Kaslo and Slocan Railway Company will be held at the head office of the Company, No. 28 1-2 Broad street, Victoria, B.C., on Friday, the 15th day of February, 1895, at 11 a.m.

Object—Statutory meeting, election of directors, and generally, affairs of the company.

By order,
D. J. MUNN,
Secretary.
j24-td

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the "Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890," and Amending Acts.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Russell and James McDonald, carrying on business at the City of Victoria, and at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Charles Russell, McDonald & Co., have by deed dated the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, assigned all their and each of their real and personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever to Thomas Trevor Hull, of the said City of Victoria, accountant, for the purpose of paying and satisfying ratably and in proportion to their respective claims and debts and without preference or priority, the creditors of the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, and of the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company. The said deed was executed by the said Charles Russell and James McDonald, the assignors, and by the said Thomas Trevor Hull, the assignee, on the 21st day of January, A.D. 1895, and the said assignee has undertaken and accepted the trust created by the said deed.

All persons having claims against the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company must forward or deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 25th day of February, A.D. 1895 and all persons indebted to the said assignors or the said Charles Russell, McDonald & Company are requested to pay such indebtedness to the said assignee or to the undersigned forthwith. And notice is also hereby given that after the said 25th day of February, A.D. 1895, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said assignee shall then have had notice, and that the said assignee will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not at the time of such distribution have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, A.D. 1895.

A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee, office 4 and 5 Board of Trade Building, Bastion Square, Victoria, B.C.

CREDITORS' MEETING.

A meeting of the creditors of the said assignors will be held at the office of the assignee, 58 Broad street, on the 20th day of February, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Jan23-30t
A. L. BELYEA,
Solicitor for the Assignee.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Ross James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.

17-1m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,
d11-9w
Solicitors for Applicants.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Lt'd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.
Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.
d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.
j15-1m-d&w
W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY.

The undersigned desires to call the attention of parties interested to the fact that temporary provision has been made for the relief of those in the city who are suffering from lack of necessary food.

The services of the officers of the Salvation Army, which have kindly been offered free of charge, have been accepted, and arrangements made for the operation of a "Food Depot" in a room at the rear of the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad street.

The depot will be in running order on and after Tuesday the 29th instant.

Breakfast may be had from 9 to 11 a.m., and supper from 4 to 6 p.m., and will be served to those holding tickets which may be procured at the barracks for a nominal sum, or, in absolutely destitute cases, free.

Parties wishing to assist the movement may provide those whom they believe to be needy with tickets or may send in supplies to the depot at any time during the day.

The undersigned would commend the depot to all charitably disposed persons as an object most worthy of their practical support.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.
Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26, 1895.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

Several Hundred Thousand Dollars Go Up in Smoke in the Eastern Cities.

Women's Council Take Up the Question of Reducing the Duty on Opium.

Montreal, Feb. 6.—A fire in the horse exchange stables at Point St. Charles last night cost the life of No Trouble, a valuable trotting horse owned by J. Burke, of Ottawa. The horse was valued at $4000. Money Made, also owned by J. Burke, was fatally burned. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene stove. In the stables were horses the combined value of which was estimated at $100,000.

The Victoria hockey team, of Winnipeg, again showed its prowess on Monday night, at the Victoria rink, when they met the Montreal hockey team of crack players, and easily vanquished it in six games. Two thousand people witnessed the game, which was a splendid exhibition. The visitors outplayed their opponents from the start, and won much admiration by their magnificent playing. Score—Winnipeg 5, Montreal 1. The Winnipeg team leaves for Quebec tomorrow.

Fire yesterday damaged the Holman block, corner of Notre Dame and St. John's streets. Loss $50,000.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—At the board of trade annual meeting yesterday T. Riley was elected president and G. N. Bell secretary.

On account of so much complaint about the recent advance in the price of bread the city bakers have restored the old rate of twenty loaves for one dollar.

Ven. Archdeacon Fortin left yesterday for Vancouver to open Christ church, which has just been built there. He will visit Calgary and Edmonton, the trip occupying two weeks.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—The local council of women at a meeting last night passed a resolution of sympathy with the petition which the local council of Victoria, B. C., is sending to the government to protest against the granting of the request of some Chinese merchants that the duty on opium be lowered.

It has been decided to hold a horse show in Toronto on a large scale about the beginning of April. The event will be provincial in its character, and is expected to bring together all the best horses in Ontario.

Farnham, Que., Feb. 6.—Hibbart's saw mill, Smith's furniture shop and the electric light works were burned yesterday. Loss $60,000.

Leamington, Ont., Feb. 6.—Fire yesterday destroyed the greater portion of Kingsville, eight miles from here. The loss aggregates $20,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Sudbury, Ont., Feb. 6.—Moise Dubav died in the Montreal house yesterday from injuries which he said were inflicted by George Shannon, John Gibson and another man at Gaudet's camp, near Worthington, about forty miles from here. They struck him with heavy sticks of wood and threatened to "tear his black heart out."

NEWS BY CABLE.

Sir William Harcourt Ill—A Turkish Massacre Anticipated.

London, Feb. 6—Sir William Harcourt is ill. He is confined to bed.

The proposal to increase the power of the president of the German reichstag to enable him to exclude offending members from the chamber has been rejected.

T. M. Healy has signified his intention of withdrawing from the parliamentary committee of the anti-Parnellite party.

Member of Parliament Johnstone will tomorrow ask if it is the intention of the government to make pecuniary provisions for Lady Thompson and the junior members of the family of the late Canadian premier.

A Berlin dispatch says: The Lokal Anzeigers correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the Turkish populace of the city of Tribiz on the Black Sea lately planned the massacre of the Christian inhabitants on a certain night. The commander of the Turkish garrison learned of the plot and adopted energetic measures that prevented it from being carried out.

A dispatch received at 11 o'clock this evening from Moncou les Mines says that 52 men were in the mines at the time of a terrible explosion. Of the eight taken out alive only two were uninjured. The number of lives lost is now given as fourty-four. The bodies which have been removed are burned beyond recognition.

The Standard says: "In the interests of the United States themselves, the British ought to have nothing to say in the attempt to borrow gold on bonds which do not promise definite security for repayment in the same metal, but a gold loan of £20,000,000, principal and interest repayable in gold, would be sold here at 3 1-2 per cent."

The Daily News says: "Sir John Thompson's death broke off the negotiations with Premier Cecil Rhodes by which Canadian timber and Cape wines were to be mutually admitted under a 'special favored' tariff, but asks what will be heard of the plan upon Mr. Rhodes' resumption of his duties in Cape Town?"

The Daily News' correspondent in Berlin says that the Ruskara Zhio, the most liberal newspaper in Russia, has been suspended for publishing an article arguing that freethinkers ought not to be excluded from the benefits of the pension fund.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—D C Farwell, C M Austin, A T Cayton, H Martin, C P Miller, R Banfield, Sarah Rees.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—C A Holland, Viao & Brooks, S Leiser & Co, Sere & Co, L Dickinson.

Chas Wilson came over from the Mainland last night and registered at the Driard.

D. R. Young and J. C. Maclure have returned from the Mainland.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The engine at the new lectric light station was started up yesterday and is running to-day. Everything is working satisfactorily. Even the famous smoke stack is found to be all right and is drawing to beat four of a kind. The only thing delaying the plant from being started up is the delivery of the line shaft and pulleys contracted for by a local firm over two months ago, and also the delivery of the belting.

—Pigeon fanciers have cause for rejoicing. A special prize will be offered for pigeons at the Nanaimo poultry society's show. The following is a quotation from a letter received from the secretary of the association: "We have received word from Victoria that the ministers of the provincial house have given a trophy valued at $50 for the best display of pigeons, to become the property of the winner after two successive years. We will receive entries for this event up to Monday, 11th inst.

—The gambling case of William Jackson was dismissed in the police court this morning, Magistrate Macrae holding that it had not been proved that the Delmonico was a place where people resorted for the purpose of gambling. He said he believed that the witness Jones went there regularly for the purpose, but that it had not been shown that any one else did. He said he did not place any weight on the contention that the game of "black jack" was a fair one. The statute said " a game of chance," and as such it would be interpreted. The case of John Cook was called, but it was adjourned until the 13th inst.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mrs. Charlie Sues Horace Davie of Duncan's for $15,000.

Mrs. Charlie, by her solicitor, .. A. L. Belyea, has instituted proceedings against Mr. Horace Davie for breach of promise, claiming $15,000 damages. They both reside near Duncan's and Mr. Davie is reeve of Cowichan and brother of the premier of British Columbia. Mrs. Charlie arrived in the city at noon to-day and was in consultation with her lawyer. The facts of the case have not been stated, the writ which was issued to-day simply claims $15,000 damages for breach of promise. Both parties to the action are well known both here and in Coiwchan, and the trial of the case will no doubt prove interesting.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

MR. HEATH'S CASE.

To the Editor: As your paper has been taken advantage of by citizens to assist the minority of the trustees in condemning Mr. Heath, I beg the privilege of saying a word in his defence. In perusing those letters which claim to come from two of the fair sex, I was startled to think that they could so vindictively clamor for Mr. Heath's dismissal. Considering that the trustees were in doubt as to whether article sixteen was violated or not, people should eb more careful and not allow personal motives to prompt their actions. Good teachers in exacting the obedience of the unruly and the diligence of the slothful often incur the enmity of some pupils, and I am sure that the majority of the citizens agree with me when I say that were the trustees Roman Catholics to censure Mr. Heath would be enough, but being Protestants, out of courtesy to the Catholic people Mr. Heath should be suspended for a short time, but any person desiring a more severe punishment for this his first offence must surely be influenced by personal motives or fanaticism. As the education department of this province has already earned an unenviable reputation for severity to teachers, people should desist urging it on to blight the hopes of another valuable member of the profession.

PARENT.

Victoria, Feb. 6.

WIVES FOR SETTLERS.

To the Editor: Allow me to call attention to a matter which not only concerns the prosperity and welfare of this province in a considerable degree, but which is also of great personal interest to a large section of your readers. I refer to the subject of wives for settlers.

A great proportion, probably 90 per cent., of the settlers are young single men who have immigrated from England and elsewhere and taken up land from the government. After doing battle for some years with primitive nature, most of them have succeeded in clearing a nice piece of land and in establishing for themselves a comfortable home—that is, as comfortable as a lonely batchelor can make it.

For years they have lived alone and toiled alone, always with one steady purpose in view, viz., to build up a homestead. That they are men of character and resolution is amply proved by the fact that they were able so long to withstand the attractions and gaiety of city life, and, year in and year out, work onward toward their one end.

"Who are these bushrangers?" some may ask. "What sort of men are they?"

They are men of all sorts. One finds amongst them sons of lawyers, doctors, clergymen, tradesmen, and farmers. In a small settlement where the writer lived for three years three settlers had been farmers in England, one was a tanner, another had served an apprenticeship to the wood carving trade, another had been a chemist, two were sons of clergymen, one was brother of a physician practising in Sheffield, two or three had been clerks, and one was a market gardener.

These men, wishing for wider scope than they could find in England, came to this country where they could have more elbow room, more freedom; threw off their starched collars and cuffs, and turned up their sleeves in right earnest. They have now good farms, cattle, implements, and comfortable homes.

The "rough" of their work is over. They have stayed with their task well and have earned a rest. But they do not get it. After the day's work is over they must bake bread, mend clothes, prepare food for the morrow; for unless things are done in this manner, they would have a very short day on the farm. There is no time to spare for reading, no time for pleasure. The evening pipe is their only solace.

Now these men—honest, brave fellows, who had the pluck to choose and make their own circumstances—are just the ones who should be able to marry and enjoy those home comforts which they have toiled for and earned. But they are just the ones, who, above all others, are compelled to remain single, for the simple reason that there is no one to marry.

It is impossible to leave the farm to take care of itself and go to England for a wife.

On the other hand, in England, parents are asking "What shall we do with our daughters?" and young women are crowding into the type-writing and shorthand schools, "cramming" to prepare themselves for positions as amanuenses, secretaries, book-keepers, lady clerks, etc., working long hours for a mere pittance, pale and half-starved, stunted in growth, enfeebled in intellect, and altogether lacking in the spirit of initiativeness.

Now, it would be an unspeakable blessing to these girls if they could come to this country and become the happy wives of well-to-do farmers, owning their own land, and the mothers of bright,healthy children, enjoying freedom and plenty in homes of their own.

The country would would also also be a great gainer, in consequence of the impetus which would be given to trade. Better and more commodious houses would be built, furniture would be bought, scores of articles which were never dreamed of in the humble bachelor home would immediately become "necessities." And the money to pay for them would come along too, for the wife would not only relieve the husband of all household duties and so give him more time to work on the farm, but would raise chickens, make butter, and do a thousand and one little things which only a woman can do to save or to earn money—little things which are generally more profitable than the big things.

The question is, how to bring these two classes together. It is a difficult matter, but ought not to be too difficult to be successfully grappled with by our immigration department. Many parties of young women immigrants do arrive from time to time, but they all go into the large cities. The question is therefore one of distribution.

The following suggests itself as a possible way out of the difficulty. Helpers are needed in very many homes, and as a sufficient number cannot be obtained, young women can command good wages and comfortable homes. There are no servants here, in the English sense, for people here are more socially equal than in England, and a "helper" is treated as a member of the family.

Arrangements might be made to secure employment as helpers in respectable families living in the out-lying districts through ministers and clergymen, and the lonely bachelor would then at least have an opportunity of winning the wife for whom—though unknown—he has toiled so long and so faithfully. Yours truly,

BUSHWHACKER.

Spallumcheen River, B.C.

(Correspondence on this subject is invited from our bachelor readers in the bush.)—Ed.

TRUSTEE LEWIS' SLANDER.

To the Editor: In your issue of February 4th we are glad to find that we girls who were accused of concocting such a slanderous story have at alest one friend in "Catharine D.," who takes up arms and helps her younger sisters who are utterly helpless in a case like this. We would like very much if Trustee Lewis would bring in proof and if he cannot he should exonerate us as publicly as he has accused us. We girls never thought of slandering a teacher who has never before done us any harm. We can state on our oath that we never concocted a story at all. Indeed, we never said much at all about it, although we felt it. Young as we are we do not relish the idea of being called "liars" even by "one" of Victoria's popular trustees. We sincerely hope that we have other friends who will help us in clearing our name and keep it as we always wish to.

THE ACCUSED.

SEVENTY-SEVEN FEET LONG.

The Sort of Coasting Sled They Use in New England.

The people of Farmington, N. H., believe that Farmington can boast of having the greatest "coaster" in New-England. Its prominent qualities are length, strength, speed, and beauty. It was buit by its owner, Harvey Pearl, a painter. Its object was to win a wager that he would coast across the bridge at the Hosiery Mill, which is a half mile from the foot of the hill on Main street.

The big sled, which is known as "Uncle Sam," is 77 feet long, and carries 70 adults. Mr. Pearl always steers, and has taken big loads down the hill running a mile a minute, without ever meeting with an accident. He is a man of great strength and steady nerve. He recently lifted, clear of the ground, a stone roller which weighed 1,000 pounds.

Mr. Pearl gave a coasting party for the children Friday afternoon. In honor of the event the schools closed, and business was practically suspended, and Main street, thoroughly iced from the aqueduct, was thrown open for the coasters. Mr. Pearl, besides accommodating eighty-five on Uncle Sam, used his last season's triple runner for the benefit of about forty-seven. Uncle Sam was used exclusively for the children, except on the last trip, when, with seventy-two passengers, mostly grown people, it broke the town's coasting record by about 700 feet, winning a barrel of apples and an oyster supper for the party.—Boston Journal.

VALUABLE BIBLES.

Some Very Old Editions In European Museums.

Among the most valuable Bibles known are four mentioned by the catalogue of the Societe Bibliophile, in Paris. One of them contained in the library of the Vatican was mentioned in the Record not long ago. It was written in Hebrew, and its weight in gold for it was refused. Another, now at the British Museum in London, is ascribed to Alcuin, who dedicated and offered it to Charlemagne in the year 800. It is decorated with Abrabesques, and illuminated with many initials and illustrations in colors. One of the full-page pictures shows Moses and Aaron in the costumes of the eighth century, and competent historians say that Moses on this picture is a portrait of Charlemagne and Aaron of Alcuin.

The Bible at the Bibliothque Nationale, in Paris, was printed in 1527, by order of Cardinal Ximenes, at Saville, and dedicated to Pope Leo X. This copy is in excellent condition, the cover in leather, of Moorish design, being one of the best specimens of binding of that period.

The fourth Bible, now at the Convent of Belam, near Lisbon, can also be traced to very remote times. It is written on parchment, and finely illustrated with ornamental initials. The language is gothic, and the Bible is thought to be a thousand years or more old. General Junot, during the French invasion in Portugal, 1807, acquired possession of this Bible, and brought it to Paris, but Louis XVIII. restored it to the Portuguese government.

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$1 25 Kid Gloves reduced to 75c.
75c. Kid Gloves reduced to 50c.

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